MILLARD'S REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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WHILE the commissioners are holding their sessions at Shanghai to revise the tarift in the interest of China the merchant vessels of friendly powers plying between Hankow and Ichang are being fired upon and their sailors killed or wounded. Unless China can prevent these cowardly outrages the time has about come for the commissioners to suspend their deliberations and for the nations that they represent to give China a plain business-like notice that the lawlessness thus being practised will no longer be tolerated. The word China is here used instead of the word government because it would be difficult to define the form of government at present existing in China. It was Solomon who said that there was a time for all things, but China seems to have reversed the saying of this wise man, who had five hundred wives, by doing all things at the same time. Were it not so serious, the condition of affairs in China would be humorous. There is a President and a Cabinet and all are in office and drawing salaries as provided by a written constitution, but it appears as if this instrument of government had been locked up in the little house in the Palace Grounds in which Yuan Shai Kai kept the sacred box. The opinion is growing in the foreign public mind in China and in the West that China is adrift and if she is unable to furnish a pilot of her own nationality then one will have to be provided. There is a general feeling of friendship for China, but it must not be abused by shooting at vessels and killing men engaged in legitimate commerce guaranteed by treaties signed by China.

IT is understood that the membership for the American Association for China is now larger than ever before, and yet for a long time there has been no journal published on the subject of the trade relations of China with America or any other country. The last journals were published while James W. Jameson and W. S. Emens were presidents and in years when the membership was in no sense so large as at present. There is no purpose to be critical, but rather to suggest that the association is worthy of a public record in the nature of a monthly or quarterly journal. The real interest of the American merchant at home would undoubtedly be promoted if he could have a reliable document before him bearing on Oriental trade and especially the particular branches of that trade showing its most valuable developments. British, French and even Japanese organizations publish journals of this kind that are placed in the libraries at home and serve as never-ending sources of benefit in arousing an interest in China. If the American Association was organized to further American trade in this part of the world it will hardly be doubted that the men engaged in such trade, and who can counsel from years of experience, are the men qualified to preside over its deliber-

ations and say what is best to be done in the interest of the commerce of our country in its relations with China. There are no politics in matters of this character. It touches substantial business.

SOME time ago the REVIEW ventured to express an opinion relative to the importance of American business houses being represented in the East by men who not only know their business but who are also socially cultured and educated. There is no intention to reflect upon the representatives of American business houses in China or elsewhere and we believe that the principle will be approved by all thoughtful Americans. The custom has too long been indulged by the home merchant to select his representative in China from almost any nationality and then expect his business to prosper. When the late Mr. Hill put on his line the two magnificent steamers from Seattle to the East he selected as his representative at Shanghai the agent of a Japanese steamship line—indirectly, if not directly, a rival—and thus threw a wet blanket over an enterprise that should not have ended in failure. It was reasonable to expect that the Japanese agent would give the first preference to his own line of steamers, and Mr. Hill, thoughtful and far-seeing as he was, retired with the experience only. And so it has gone on for years. If American business is to prosper anywhere in Asia it must and should be represented by Americans or by persons of unquestioned American sympathies; and in the advocacy of such a policy we emphasize specially that no unfriendly discrimination is to be inferred, but contend that it should be a policy of national pride, and if it should offend anyone, let it offend, but it is nevertheless advocated as absolutely necessary to any remunerative success.

THE chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel Corporation, Judge E. H. Gary, has been talking timely and plainly to his countrymen on the seriousness of the war situation. In a recent speech before the Commercial Club of Chicago, Judge Gary is reported to have said: "Prussian Germany is in control of the German Empire, of the Austrian Empire, of Turkey, Rumania, Servia, Albania, the most of Belgium, a large area of the best and richest part of France, Poland, and probably a considerable portion of Russia, a substantial section of Italy and much other territory with large quantities of iron ore, coal and other minerals and also food products. The natural resources under the dominance of Germany have been augmented many fold since the war commenced, and they are increasing." The Judge thinks that "Germany would like to bring about an armistice, peace and settlement at once, and under these conditions. She could well afford to withdraw from France and Belgium, Luxemburg, Poland, Italy, Rumania and Servia, if permitted to control Turkey, Armenia and the route to Bagdad, and with her strength, military, financial and commercial, unbroken." But notwithstanding so plain a statement, Judge Gary has a firm conviction that the Allies will be successful and in the same connection does not mince words in expressing himself in favor of a merchant marine for his country. He speaks thus:

"We believe the war will end victoriously for the Allied forces within two or three years; we hope in a much shorter time. It could not terminate in favor of the other side within a decade, for, with all the means at our command we would fight for that period or longer before we would submit to the despotic rule of an autocratic tyrant.

"To compete with other countries we must have a merchant marine equal in every particular to the best, with every advantage and no disadvantage in comparison with any other, unhampered by laws, rules or regulations which might interfere with practical and successful business operation. We should be prepared to deliver the surplus of everything we produce at the doors of non-producing countries in packages and on terms satisfactory to those who desire to purchase.

"Our merchant ships must never again be compelled to haul down the American flag or to occupy an inferior position in the international struggle for economic excellence and advancement. Americans, if given an equal chance with the people of other nations, will furnish business to comfortably support a merchant marine excelled by none."

When the war ends the American government will have a merchant marine, as soon as it can be built, and a navy to protect it. That government has no ambition to dominate the seas nor will it be satisfied to be dominated by any other nation. Judge Gary touched a keynote in this part of his speech and an affirmative note which will vocalize all America.

THE annual report of the U. S. Federal Reserve Board, which controls the operations of the Federal Reserve Banks, was issued during the month of January. In the course of this report W. P. G. Harding, the governor of the Board, says the Federal Reserve System is to-day the ultimate resource of the business and financial community, and its position as such is unquestioned. It is the nation's banking reserve and through its control of discount rates its influence in the money market is paramount. The Federal Reserve Board, as the governing body of the system, is charged with the responsibility of so administering it as most effectively to aid the Government in its financial operations, while at the same time assuring beyond peradventure the maintenance of sound and solvent banking conditions. Every step taken and every policy decided upon must be with the view not only of maintaining and strengthening the financial position of America in these critical

times, but also of providing for the readjustments which must follow the war. Among the changes in the present Federal Reserve Act which Mr. Harding recommends is that Section 25 should be amended to provide for the Federal incorporation of banking associations whose stock is owned by national banks which operate under the control of the Federal Reserve banks and which are engaged solely in international and foreign banking. The present law permits any national bank to invest an amount not exceeding in the aggregate 10% of its paid-in capital stock and surplus in the stock of one or more banks or corporations chartered or incorporated under the laws of the United States or any State thereof, and principally engaged in international or foreign banking, or banking in a dependency or insular possession of the United States. As the language of the law appears to indicate an intention by Congress to permit incorporation under the laws of the United States, and several national banks have become stockholders in banks which have been organized under State laws for the purpose of carrying on a foreign banking business in accordance with the terms of this section, such a banking corporation, being essentially a national enterprise, whose stock ownership by national banks was authorized by an Act of Congress, would appear to be entitled to the benefits and protection of a Federal charter, which would be of great value in competing for business in foreign countries.

IN its notes on trade and commerce the *Japan Chronicle* reports that Baron Megata, the head of the recent Japanese Financial Mission to the United States, has brought with him to Japan a plan for establishing a Japanese-American Bank with an equal share of Japanese-American capital. The plan for such a bank is said to be under careful consideration and the results will be made known at an early date. The reason that Japan is thus forming important banking connections is that her business men are proving their capacity to undertake and successfully conduct large business enterprises and are actuated by the laudable ambition to move side by side with the great business houses of the world; and the Japanese are fortunate in having a government capable of preserving order and fostering large business enterprises. The American banker is also a wide-awake business man and quite alive to all native and foreign business enterprises. The connections being formed to promote and safeguard business in Asiatic lands ought to wake up the Chinese as to what is going on in the commercial world, and cause them to put their household in better order. No spirited and progressive nation is forever going to link itself in sympathy, or otherwise, with another whose leading officers appear more accomplished in the art of "squeezing" than in the science of government. The hour has come for the North and the South to get together and pull together. If the Boshelviks get to Peking they will make it more lively there than did Chang Hsun.

IT is gratifying to Americans in general, and especially to those who live in China, to know that one of the most profitable cooperative foreign and Chinese industrial enterprises in China owes its foundation to Herbert S. Hoover, who now holds the important position of Food Administrator in America, a position of the very greatest importance in the war, since it is largely his work to see that America produces sufficient food for her own needs and also for our European allies. To Hoover belongs the credit of the idea for the highly successful Kailan Mining Administration. He did not directly organize this important company of British and Chinese capital, but he did organize its predecessor, the Chinese Mining and Engineering Company, that was formed to develop the famous Kaiping coal mines of China, mines which produce most of the bituminous coal consumed in the large cities of China to-day—coal that sells in Shanghai around Mex. $25 a ton. Hoover came to China just before the Boxer uprising in 1900 and made extensive investigations of China's coal deposits. Then he was appointed mining expert for the Chinese Government. After he had investigated the fields and was sure of his ground he attempted to raise Chinese capital to develop the enterprises. China, then new to enterprises on such a large scale, was unable to see his idea. The large foreign firms and banks in China were also unable to see the possibilities of operating coal mines in China in a modern manner. Then Hoover is said to have tried to interest American capital, with no better luck. Finally he went to Europe, and in Belgium and London they listened to his story and the money was forthcoming and the enterprise was started. To-day the Kailan mines are among the most profitable coal-mines in the world, and among the most modern from the standpoint of equipment and labor-saving devices. They are also an excellent example of the possibilities of cooperative foreign and Chinese enterprises. When Hoover gets through with his war job we wish he would return to China, for there are still mining worlds to conquer in China, and there is need for a genius who can show foreigners and Chinese how to *work together* for the best interests of both.

THE San Francisco *Chronicle* in a recent editorial article discusses "Japan and China" in the following words: What Japan wants of China is its trade. It is not probable that the Mikado has any desire to rule China in order to mobilize its man power for war, for the reason that he already commands whatever force he is likely to require for such purposes. So far as

revenue is concerned, nothing is to be got from China. Japan needs the raw materials which China can supply, but she can get them more cheaply than by conquest. In respect to Chinese trade, Japan has the advantage over all other nations of propinquity, cheap labor for manufacture, and racial affinity. It cannot now, or ever, itself supply all that China needs, and the Japanese Government has never shown any such stupidity as should lead one to suppose that with all the advantages which it has, it would desire to antagonize the world by insisting on political control of China with artificial trade barriers erected against other nations. Moreover, except in respect to Korea, the Japanese Government has never been caught in a lie. But Japan needed Korea. It does not need China. And the care of Korea may have been only a change of mind in the light of better knowledge. No European nation is in a position to complain of Japan's conduct in China, whatever it does. Each one of the powers, as opportunity offered, has seized what it could without the slightest regard to justice, and proposes no restoration or reparation in that quarter. Those are strictly European policies. This country has done the same in other spheres. In Shantung, Japan is in the position of a receiver of stolen goods, which it has yet expressed no intention of restoring to their owner. Under "treaties" obtained at the mouths of cannon, China is to-day in economic slavery to the great commercial nations of the world. Its revenues are mortgaged for the payment of debts which it does not justly owe, and it is not permitted to control its own system of taxation. There is now sitting a council of the powers to consider Chinese duties on imports. This country has been more decent to China than any other. There is now said to be a great moral wave encompassing mankind. If Japan and the United States, both parties to treaties controlling Chinese taxation, should propose to the assembled powers to be honest and restore to China the full liberty appertaining to a sovereign nation which has never attacked any of us, we should have great confidence in the effect of moral waves. If there is a wave, it is best to get all we can out of it while it lasts, because waves have the habit of quickly flattening out and receding.

THE scandal which has existed for several years past in the smuggling of opium and morphine into China, principally into Manchuria, and mostly by Japanese subjects, attention to which has frequently been called in the press and in the reports of the medical profession whose duties bring them into touch with existing conditions, seems well on the way to being considerably lessened. This evil was referred to in the Japanese Upper House last month. Baron Goto, the Home Minister, in answering a question put by Baron Sakatani as to whether the Government thought it advisable for the friendly intercourse between Japan and her neighbor to overlook the mischievous conduct of these smugglers, declared that the Government was in sympathy with the Baron's efforts to put a stop to this smuggling, but was of the opinion that the facts in connection with the Japanese smuggling operations had been greatly exaggerated by the reports of foreign missionaries in China. However, the fact is that the Japanese Government has "tightened up" considerably within the last few months on the opium question. At the end of January the Medical Association of Tokio, closely affiliated with the Government, sent to all the doctors asking that they report the amount of opium and its products they use in their medical work. The police also visited all those doctors and asked them to report to the police all the data they could on the morphine problem. The matter is being agitated by the Japanese Peace Society, the Correspondence and Publicity Bureau, and the Peace Committee of the Federated Missions of Japan. All three of these organizations are closely connected, and any facts which persons interested in this matter can obtain in China should be forwarded to one of these organisations. Much as is being done by the Japanese Government in the direction of suppressing the opium and morphine evil, it is evident that its program might be considerably accelerated. Baron Goto, for instance, in the course of his remarks on the opium question above referred to, mentioned that the scheme being followed in Formosa with regard to opium was considered very good by those who had investigated it, and as a result opium smoking in Formosa would be stopped after a period of 48 years. It would seem that 48 years is a long time to take to stop the use of opium in Formosa!

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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THOMAS F. MILLARD, Editor — J. B. POWELL, Assistant Editor

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917

THE herring fisheries on the coast of Korea are reported as successful this season, and some of the largest hauls ever made are reported in the *Japan Chronicle*. Near Yangli Bay, herring valued at Yen 44,000 were caught during 24 hours, and the catch along the coast in the beginning of the year has been estimated in value at Yen 490,560. We do not know the modern operations of preserving herrings by the Japanese, but in America, where there are many larger herring fisheries, careful attention is given to the salting and packing of herring not only for home consumption but for the markets as well. The roe of the herring is considered quite a table delicacy. Sometimes the roe is packed and salted in separate kegs, but its delicacy of flavor is said to be best preserved when not taken out of the herring and both salted and packed in a keg together. The herring is a somewhat smaller fish than the mackerel and is preferred by many, but there are few of either in the Shanghai market and when the former are found for sale it is apparent that an inferior quality of salt was used in its preservation. The herring salted and packed in America when taken out of the keg usually has its natural color, while the Asiatic packed herring has a dark color and a dry and hard appearance. There is no reason why the herring could not be caught on the coast of China in large quantities, but Chinese may be waiting for someone else to develop this industry. That has been the way in China for a long time—it is always undeveloped wealth!

Why Not American-British Finanical Cooperation in China?

AN American company that is now engaged in making surveys preliminary to extensive railroad construction in China has been considerably handicapped recently by protests lodged with the Chinese Government by companies, of other nationality than American, who state that they have concessions obtained in the past to construct railways in the territories to be traversed by the American lines. These protests have been received from several sources, but perhaps the most important have come from British companies interested especially in railroad development in the valley of the Yangtsze River. Both the Americans and the British interested in the controversy have appealed to the Chinese officials at Peking for protection and encouragement, and the Chinese, at a loss to know what to do, have shifted the responsibility to Washington, the idea being that the matter should be adjusted by the American Government, the British Minister and the Chinese Minister in the American Capital.

To a person familiar with the extent of China and with the great amount of development work needed in this country, this controversy between American and British companies in China appears most foolish indeed. It is worse than foolish; it is pernicious. If cooperation between Americans and British in China is to be more than a matter of dining together occasionally on the part of a few hand-picked individuals, there must be a getting-together on other things of far greater importance and there must be something more and deeper accomplished than joining hands around a table. America and Great Britain at home are now engaged in the greatest cooperative enterprise of all time and there is full understanding on both sides of the table. There may be differences of opinion as to method, but a good idea or plan of action receives full consideration and support regardless of where it originates. The presence of a common danger is of course the reason for full cooperation of Americans and British at home.

While this common danger is not accompanied by booming cannon and skulking submarine in the Far East, it exists here just as truly as it exists in Europe and on the Atlantic. Full cooperation in the war, business and finance on the part of Americans and British on the other side of the world *must* be extended to the Orient, and that at once. And there is nothing that China desires more than this full cooperation of Americans and British. China knows that if her destinies rested solely with Americans and British, and if these interests would work *together*, she would have nothing to fear. China knows that neither the Americans nor the British desire territorial or political control of China; that they both want to see China develop and take her place in the ranks of liberal nations. If Britain and America will both stand out *together* for better things in China, there will be development in this country and that quickly.

In Peking recently the heads of a large British firm and of a large American firm met for the first time. They had lived in Peking for several years, and previous to the meeting each thought the other unworthy of trust or confidence. After a few minutes of conversation they found that they had many mutual interests, and ideals, and they agreed to work together in the future. They will remain competitors, but their work in the future will be constructive cooperation instead of the destructive competition that existed in the past. There have been many other examples in Peking recently that have been just as remarkable. The Peking Language School that meets alternately in the American and British Legations each week has accomplished wonders in bringing about better understanding between Americans and British and Chinese.

It is merely a result of "knowing the other fellow better," that has brought about this condition.

After the war America and Britain will still be competitors in the markets of the world and they will be competitors on the seas, but every American citizen and every subject of the British Empire, regardless of what far corner of the world he happens to reside in, knows that one of the finest results of this war will be a closer feeling of kinship on the part of America and the Mother country. Both will gain from this fellowship, and the world will gain from it also. If there are three competitors in a certain market, two of them can always get together and control that market and force the third to agree to principles that the two decide are right and proper for the conduct of the trade in that special market. This is why China would like to see full cooperation of Americans and British in the development of China.

J. B. P.

Profits of the Banking Business in China

IT so happens that the holding of the yearly meeting of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation—the premier banking institution in the Far East—which was held February 23 at Hongkong, synchronizes with an illuminating article entitled "American Branch Banks in Foreign Lands and Export Trade" contributed to the *New York Journal of Commerce* by John H. Allen, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. Mr. Allen states that the opening of the foreign branches of American banks has not only contributed to an extent impossible to measure to the development of American foreign trade, both export and import, but that these branches have taken an important and very active part in local affairs, extending credits and financing the exports and imports of those countries in which they are located.

While Mr. Allen's article is written concerning American branch banks abroad generally, without special reference to the Far East or to China, and does not touch the question of the advantages these banks derive from their foreign business, yet we cannot help but remark that the report of this very prosperous British banking institution with headquarters at Hongkong should in itself be the greatest incentive to American bankers to exert themselves to extend and develop their banking operations in the Far East, and in China particularly. In the course of his speech the chairman of the Hongkong Bank gave some statistics, not only as to the prosperity of the Bank, but as to the prosperity of the merchants in China in general. The Hongkong Bank distributed to its shareholders during the last year a sum equalling approximately G.$3,000,000. The net profit for the year, including Mex. $3,165,578 brought forward from the previous account, amounted to Mex. $9,820,180; and it is no wonder that the assembled shareholders applauded when the chairman added that this result was extremely satisfactory. Gold currency accounts and fixed deposits together were announced as standing at £9,840,000, silver current accounts at Mex. $187½ millions, and silver fixed deposits at Mex. $61 millions.

Touching upon the subject of trade in China the chairman of the Hongkong Bank mentioned that China collected during 1917 at its various Maritime Customs' ports duties to the equivalent of £8,241,857, an increase over the previous year of about £2,000,000, despite the handicap imposed upon China trade by adverse war conditions and dearth of tonnage. The following extract from the Bank chairman's speech is particularly worthy of attention: "Notwithstanding the many disabilities, such as exchange fluctuations, political disturbances, floods, shortage and uncertainty of tonnage, etc., under which it has been carried on during the past year, trade in China has been satisfactory on the whole for both foreign and native merchants. The world's production of raw materials being now barely sufficient for the world's needs, it is not surprising that the demand for the produce of Central and Northern China—cereals, cotton, wool, oils, hides, etc.—should be maintained despite the higher rates of exchange, freight and insurance. In former years a high level of exchange tended to curtail exports from China, but this was not so in 1917, and European and American buyers have been able to pay the prices asked for from this side. It is to be noted, also, that America has consumed large quantities of Chinese produce which, before the war, found a market only in Europe. The result has been that the native merchant has received higher prices for most of his produce than he has done for many years past. He has, therefore, been able to pay the higher prices required for imported commodities, and, considering the difficulties experienced in the supplying markets, the trade in piece goods and other imports has been satisfactory."

But to return for a moment to the article in the *New York Journal of Commerce* by the vice-president of the National Bank of New York: "No one will dispute the statement that through the opening of branches abroad the development of America's foreign trade has been enhanced and facilitated in a marked degree. One could point to a dozen or more ways in which foreign branches have directly facilitated trade develop-

ments. . . . One aid to American business provided by our branch banks consists of simply being there, taking a part in the local life of the business community, creating commercial respect and good will for America, extending American influence and carrying on business in general in accordance with American standards and ideals, and performing a countless number of larger and smaller services whose value in business cannot be estimated. These branches have been for the past three years outposts of our trade at a time when the information of general conditions and the credit of merchants with whom we were making new connections, and of their foreign customers' requirements in the way of American goods, was of extraordinary value to our business concerns. These branches have also helped in assisting our manufacturing industries on the import side by getting the import interests of the United States in touch with new sources of supply at a time when the regular channels were blocked. There is an interdependence and reliance of American commerce and American branch banks upon each other, and the development of one must be in sympathy with the other; this is evidenced by the vast development of the foreign commerce of England, Germany and France before the war, inasmuch as the development of foreign branch banks went hand in hand with the development of their foreign commerce. Another important service performed by our branches has been the assistance they have been able to render the various war trade boards, and American merchants and importers who since the United States entered the war have found it necessary in many cases to cut off long and old-established connections and trading with firms who automatically became enemy concerns and who have been enabled to quickly establish new relations with native or non-enemy firms. The foreign branches of our national banks are not only carrying deposits for American business concerns that are active abroad and extending credit to them, but are doing a full and general banking business for the local native interests. There is probably no other agency in finance or commerce that is so powerful in creating close and friendly direct personal relationships between different countries as the international banks, which form of banking is far more effective than the system of establishment of independent or subsidiary institutions not in direct corporate connection with home interests."

The point we wish to make here is that whereas the American banker speaks of the value which the branches abroad have in extending American business in foreign lands, the British banker actually intimates in his speech that a great proportion of the profits which his Bank has made has been gained in financing the business which has been carried on with America. There is evidently room for considerable development of the activities of American banks in China, and in view of the close relation that exists between American banks and American commerce it follows as a logical conclusion that American banking institutions should select managers for their branches in China who are sympathetically inclined towards the development of American trade.

Let the Advertising Light Shine Out in China

IT has been said that preceding the war the Germans were the most extensive advertisers in the newspapers of China and that German firms used their advertising in China for two purposes: First, to get business by telling people what they had to sell, and Second, they skilfully used their advertising to influence the press of China. In addition to their advertising they maintained a press or news service in China that Chinese newspapers were said to be able to obtain at a very low price, the understanding being that when a Chinese newspaper made a contract for the made-in-Germany news service, it would automatically go on the list for a bountiful supply of German advertising. Were it not for a definite order of the Chinese Government against the acceptance of the advertising of German firms in China on the part of Chinese newspapers there is no question but what they would still be advertising in China, although they are not and have not for three years at least been able to do any business in this country.

The loss in advertising revenues that the Chinese newspapers suffered when the German advertising was withdrawn, has now been made up and more by the Japanese, who are supplying both advertising and news to the press of China. It is difficult to pick up a Chinese newspaper now and not find in it many large advertisements of Japanese products, chiefly patent medicines, cigarettes, toilet articles, etc. It is unfortunate that American, British, French and Italian firms in general have not seen fit to advertise in China in a proper, scientific manner, and this is especially unfortunate from the American standpoint, for American manufacturers have justly earned the title of the world's best and most liberal advertisers. That this lack is now to be remedied, we may hope, through a report on the subject of "Advertising in China" that has just been issued through the American Consulate in Shanghai. The report was written by Mr. Walter A. Adams, Vice-Consul, and many parts of the report are of interest to business men everywhere, because the report shows that the writer has made a serious

study of the subject. According to Mr. Adams, there are about 400 worth-while newspapers in China and the circulation of these papers probably averages around 3,000 copies daily. While these circulations appear small at first glance, they are in truth much larger, owing to the Chinese habit of never destroying a paper, but selling it again after it has been read. Thus one newspaper may do service for many readers and practically does not cease being read until it is actually worn out. It might be inserted parenthetically here that the same tendency has been noticed in connection with this REVIEW. A Chinese returned student, who is a buyer for one of the Government railways, told the writer that the copy he subscribed for was read by ten others in his office, and then after they finished with it the copy was mailed to a Chinese student at Cornell University in America.

According to Mr. Adams, the translation of the advertising copy into appropriate Chinese text is highly important, otherwise the copy may reproduce in Chinese exactly the opposite to what the advertiser desired to convey: "The translation of English copy into Chinese is a task of the highest importance and should not be trusted to one not thoroughly familiar with the native idioms in all their shades of meaning. Only too often names of firms and brands are selected by unimaginative translators to reproduce the sound of the foreign name in Chinese as nearly as possible regardless of its meaning to the Chinese." Still another point for the advertiser to attend to is the proper use of posters that may convey an idea to the illiterate multitudes who are unable to decipher a technical description. An attractive poster showing a use of the foreign article in question is of very great importance because of its value in visualizing a trade-mark or "chop."

"China has no trade-mark law, but every Chinese has a wholesome veneration for a chop which he has associated with some reliable products. Once a chop has been firmly established here, it is an extremely valuable asset. Chinese coolies, unable to read, often have been seen to purchase a package of cigarettes, go to a poster and carefully compare the design on the package with the design on the advertisement which is known to be genuine."

In addition to the use of native papers and posters, Mr. Adams recommends that the foreign press of China should be included in an advertising campaign, because of the natural Chinese interest in foreign opinion as it affects their own country and affairs. Because of the effect of the foreign press of China on the Chinese and also on the publishers of Chinese papers, Mr. Adams might have gone further and urged a higher standard or in other words the highest possible standard upon the men who publish foreign newspapers in the Orient. Sorry to relate many of the newspapers published by foreigners in China have not always been up to the high standards set by their own press at home. For instance, in America, no newspaper of reputation would think of printing an advertisement of a vicious patent medicine, a fake financial scheme or lottery or advertisement of a low down resort or grog shop, or a certain class of pictures and illustrations that are degrading in their influence, but sorry to relate we find many of these things in the foreign press of China, which should set the highest standards possible. It is interesting to note however that these things in the Orient as well as at home bring their own reward and papers that cater to vicious appetites soon lose their influence and really do not count either with foreigners or with Chinese. The writer has in mind one foreign newspaper published in the Orient that in the last three or four years has completely lost its influence because of many of the practices enumerated above. Previous to that time its influence for good was tremendous.

There is no place in the world where the written word carries more influence than in China to-day, where the transition from Old to New is taking place. New Chinese newspapers spring up every day. Many do not survive, but some do and even the weak ones carry some influence. The little Chinese newspaper printed in an interior town may not have more than a few hundred readers, but it is letting the light into those few hundred minds. Whether it is the right kind of light rests with the Chinese and it also rests with the foreigners who are working with China to guide the nation until it can stand on its own feet. The foreigner who would pervert the small influence these little papers exert is sowing seeds that will grow and react as the years go by. Whether you are selling soap or automobiles; whether you build bridges or colleges; whether it is sewing machines or steam engines; advertise them in China. If it is an advertising poster you are planning, by all means follow the known rules of advertising art and don't invent an advertising monstrosity, for if there is any people who have a highly developed sense of the artistic, it is the Chinese. And another thing: there is a place for advertising and there are inappropriate places for advertising. A patent medicine poster on the Temple of Heaven might be seen by many of the worshippers, but there is quite a question whether it would sell pills. Then one final point, advertise in the good papers and don't overlook the very influential religious or missionary press in China—many of these publications have larger circulations than any other branch of the foreign press of China. Remember that when a newspaper or magazine reader has been swindled by one advertisement or

perverted news item in a paper, whether it is a foreign or Chinese publication, never again will he have confidence in that paper's advertisements or editorials either. Foreign business men can exercise untold benefits in the building up of a wholesome and constructive journalism in China — if they will but exercise the same good judgment that has been instrumental in building up an influential, independent, and constructive journalism in other parts of the world.

J. B. P.

Chinese Newspapers

BY DR. S. I. WOODBRIDGE

Utility and progress, which formed the key of the Baconian philosophy in England during the seventeenth century, unlocked the barred gates of China in the nineteenth. The ancient philosophies of Europe and Asia which concerned themselves mostly with moral perfection, disdained to be practical, and remained stationary for centuries. Inductive reasoning revolutionized England and the enlightened world. All countries whose philosophic systems have checked or throttled scientific investigation have lagged hopelessly behind in the race for the useful and the good.

The *Peking Gazette* is perhaps the oldest periodical in the world: it can be traced back through a period of 1,000 years. Yearly volumes of this paper, with abridged translations, were once issued by the *North-China Herald*. In the modern acceptation of the term this publication cannot be called a newspaper. The *Asiatic Journal* of 1827 says: "There is nothing in China that can properly be called a newspaper." The *Peking Gazette* was simply a record of official acts made up from documents presented to the General Council of the Chinese Government.

Modern printing in China began with the publication of Morrison's *Dictionary*, by the East India Company in 1815. Mr. Gamble of the American Presbyterian Press in Shanghai introduced electrotype printing about the year 1860.

The newspapers, as the purveyor of general news and the expositor of public thought, did not have much vogue till the latter part of the last century. Under the protection of foreigners, newspapers were first published only at the treaty ports. Limited editions of the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *Daily Mail* were the beginnings of present-day journalism. Chinese translations of the former were first made at the suggestion of Dr. Wu Ting-fang. According to Li Sum-ling, vice-president of the Press Congress for China, both of these papers were started in the early 'forties. Their circulation was limited and the papers reached only parts of South China. The *Shenpao*, was first published in Shanghai by Mr. Major in 1872, and the *Hupao* followed in 1880: the latter was issued in connection with the *North-China Daily News*. A dozen years later the *Sinwanpao* appeared. It may be said that these three journals blazed the way for the 2,000 daily newspapers in China and Manchuria to-day, which flourish not only at the treaty ports but in many interior cities. Of these 2,000 only 400 are of much consequence, the rest being merely local. In 1895 there were only twelve daily newspapers in China; but ten years later the flood gates of promiscuous journalism were opened never to be closed again. Papers of all kinds, monthly, weekly, daily, sprang up like mushrooms, and most of them perished as rapidly. Knowledge of all kinds was spread abroad and much superstition and prejudice against Western men and manners were disarmed. In the first decade of this century, journalism advanced with a bound. Scientific magazines, papers for women, some illustrated, were sold extensively where a few years before news-boys were employed to enter tea-shops and public places to explain the nature of their wares. It was largely through the influence and power of the press that the Revolution of 1911 was brought about. The newspapers had exposed the bribery and tricks of the mandarins and were often used for the purpose of blackmail and to advance the personal and political aims of individuals and parties; but for the most part a healthier moral tone has been developed and while often in the wrong, the Chinese newspaper has created a salutary public sentiment which is making for the good of China. After the Revolution many party organs subsidized by individuals were published; but the only secular papers that have survived the changing conditions are two of the papers mentioned above, the *Shunpao* and the *Sinwanpao*. J.W. Farnham, Y.J.Allen and Timothy Richard are the pioneers of the religious papers in China. The *Chunghsi chiao hui pao* was started in 1891, the *Chiao hui hsin pao* in 1894, and the *Review of the Times* in 1898. Besides the news of a religious nature, these papers maintained a secular department and, being addressed to minds trained and receptive to truth, found a ready circulation. As the earlier exponents of religion and morals, these periodicals served a most useful purpose, but none of them exist in name to-day. All of the papers were monthlies; the awakened minds of the Chinese demanded a wider scope and more frequent instruction. There was a clamor for weekly papers, and several of these were started, some under foreign editorship, others solely by Chinese. The *Advocate*, the development of a Foochow monthly, now has an extended circulation through

China and the Straits Settlements. Its editors are Drs. Chen Wei-ping and A. P. Parker. It is the joint organ of the American Methodist Churches, but its readers are by no means confined to that church.

The Intelligencer was inaugurated in 1902 by the Presbyterians of Europe and America resident in China and Manchuria. At the beginning of this year its circulation was 7,000 throughout China and many other countries where Chinese live. Like the *Advocate* it is not confined to any one set of readers but draws its subscribers from all classes, prints secular as well as religious news, telegrams and scientific articles of permanent value. Its editors are Cheng Chun-sheng and Dr. S. I. Woodbridge.

There are several religious monthlies, notably the *Chinese Churchman*, the *Woman's Messenger* edited by Miss Laura White, and the *Happy Childhood* conducted by Mrs. D. MacGillivray, which still exert a wide influence for good among their constituents. Another monthly, the *Association Progress*, with a circulation of 5,600 is a decided factor in moulding the intellectual, moral and religious character of China's young men. The *Tung Fang Hsih Tsze*, published by the Commercial Press of Shanghai, while not distinctly religious, maintains a high moral tone among the thousands of its readers.

In general, the Chinese newspaper may be said to be the chief instrument for furthering in the Far East the utilitarian and progressive philosophy of Bacon which revolutionized the world over three centuries ago.—*From Encyclopaedia Sinica.*

Japanese Troops to Siberia?

AS is only natural the question as to whether and, if so when, Japanese troops shall be despatched to Siberia is being discussed at great length in the Japanese press. It will be noted from the comments printed below that there is a certain tendency to delay the actual despatch of these troops until a later period. That Japan will eventually send an army to Siberia we believe to be a foregone conclusion. The Japanese who counsel delay in sending troops may be divided into two categories. First there is the feeling that the Allies as time goes on will feel the need for Japanese assistance all the more and will therefore be willing to give Japan a free hand to conduct operations in her own way, and much as many of the Allied nationals in the Far East may regret the necessity for such a consummation, the international political situation is such that just as was the case in the operations against Tsingtao it is almost a foregone conclusion in the end that to Japanese generals and troops will be alloted the task of conducting and carrying out the military operations, with small contingents of troops from the other Allies, appended mostly by way of ornament. The logical consequence will be that Japan will look for compensation, and under the circumstances if she lays hold of Siberian territory permanently none of the Allies will object. It is to be noted, however, that there is another faction in Japan, fortunately small, which counsels delay because it is at heart pro-German, or let us say rather that it fears that in the end the Germans will remain unbeaten, and that therefore it is to Japan's interests to keep out until the pyschological moment arrives and then to throw in Japan's lot with them.

"The looming shadow of the German menace over the East through Siberia makes the Chinese situation more ominous to the interest of this country. Against the march of the German influence the first line of protection must be built along northern China. Indeed, China is the lips and this country the teeth. When the lips drop the teeth will begin trembling with cold." This is the way the editor of the *Nichi-Nichi* sees the situation of the German Menace through Siberia.

"The very first thing that has to be done for the protection of the peace of the Orient is," says the editor, "a speedy conciliation between the northern and the southern factions of China. This is not impossible if we can only let the Chinese people see their own impending danger from the German menace. Probably the present situation will serve as a valuable occasion for the unification of China. Her statesmen are beginning to wake up to the imminent situation confronting them. The second important thing is cooperation between her and Japan. However sentimentally opposed some Chinese are to this country, they can not but see that after all Japan is their best friend and helper.

"According to the recent reports from Peking," continues the editor, "there seems to be a growing spirit of cooperation and sincere understanding between President Feng Kuo-chang and Tuan Chi-jui. We hope that this is true, but whether it is true or not it is up to this country to let them see that they can't go on quarreling and fighting against each other in the face of the impending national calamity that Germany is sure to inflict upon China if she remains in the present chaotic state."

"The settlement of the European war is only a question of time," says the *Hochi*. "It is sure to come before very long by the exhaustion of both sides. But there will remain a seed of the second great war. That is, the situation of Russia has opened to Germany a line of new aggression, and it is Japan that has to meet it. It is high time that this country was prepared for this. Indeed, some definite step to check the spread of the German influence to the East seems to be necessary now. It is necessary not only for our own self-protection but for the peace of the whole Orient as well. The intervention of this country against the German influence and the irresponsible rule of the Bolsheviki will," thinks the editor, "be welcomed by the Allies, for it will relieve the pressure on them on the western front. The country now stands on the cross road of growth and decline. She can either establish her influence inviolably against any foreign ambition in future or she may remain inactive and let Germany pave her way."

"The *Echo de Paris*" continues the editor, "has already expressed the wish that this country will protect Asia from the domination of the German influence and urged both England and America to throw away their petty conflicting ideas and let Japan take a decisive action now."

The immediate danger to Japan arising from the present chaotic situation of Russia feared by most Japanese editors is the probable organized movement of the liberated German war prisoners in Siberia. The editor of the *Asahi* estimates the number of the German war prisoners in Eastern Siberia to be about one hundred thousand. "In 1915," says the editor, "the total number of the German war prisoners taken by Russia was 43,000 officers and 353,000 soldiers. In the summer of 1916 it was reported that the number of the new prisoners taken in the great spring engagement of the year was 358,000. These numbers comprise about all of the German war prisoners taken by Russia. A majority of these war prisoners were placed west of Irkutsk, so that not very many more than 100,000 can be expected to be in Eastern Siberia."

"But," continues the editor, "if organized, they make a powerful force and can control Siberia. Siberia is no longer Siberia of Russia; it is now Siberia of Germany. That is why we say that the German menace is looming up in western Siberia."

The *Jiji* expresses a similar opinion about the menace of the German war prisoners. "They are not only liberated," says the editor, "but are already starting various movements.

"The Allies," he continues, "have so far tried to be neutral to the Bolsheviki. They have been very cautious not to excite their hostile feeling against their own interest. But for once the voice of Hindenburg proved to be more effective than a thousand diplomatic parleys. Under the condition they are now committed to, even America and England must face the Russians in a different attitude. Under the present condition, provisions, arms and munitions—everything Russia has is turned over to Germany and used against the Allies. In reality, Russia is now contributing powerfully to the growing pressure against the Allies on the western front.

"Furthermore, the German menace to this country is not the question of the present time; it is the future menace that we fear. And it is for the protection of our interest against the future menace of Germany that this country must now act, and act wisely."

The *Osaka Mainichi*, after having reviewed the events which led up to the departure of the Entente envoys from Petrograd, proceeds to make some remarkable suggestions. The editor says that he does not understand the workings of the secret diplomacy of the Terauchi Ministry, but it will be necessary to ward off the advancing German power by drawing a line at Lake Baikal and commanding the railway junction of the Heilungkiang and Chinese Eastern railways. To attain that object some cooperation may be necessary with China. Japan may assist those Russians who are still sound in mind and are against the Bolsheviki and the Germans. Japan may supply them with the materials they need. In other words, Japan may help them to establish a buffer state to stand between Japanese and the German influence. Such a measure as this will be necessary, not for Japanese protection, but for the peace and safety of the Far East. The Entente Powers and America will gladly subscribe to such a policy on the part of Japan.

The editor of the *Osaka Asahi* gives an account of recent events in Russia in very much the same style as the other papers. He mentions the extreme cleverness and cunning of Germany in all her moves and thinks that it will be very interesting to watch what happens next. When the Entente powers have realized how cunning and treacherous Germany has shown herself, he thinks, they will be stronger than ever in their resolve to defeat Germany in the war.

"The interest of Japan is threatened by the disastrous development of the Russian situation. That is true, but," says the editor of the *Kokumin*, "the question of what we shall do depends largely on the question what the Russians themselves are going to do. What will be the further development of the Russian situation—that is the question we must know first. The people are fearing that all the German war prisoners in Russia will rise against us and threaten the interest of this country and China. That may be a possible contingency but is not a very probable one. It is quite true that while Russia continues to be not only helpless but divided against herself, the German war prisoners, by dint of their superior organization and more efficient methods, may be able to shape the destiny of Russia to their own advantage. But on the other hand, there is no question but that Germany is now putting her last resources into this war and that her own condition is strained to the limit of endurance. However daring and efficient she may be, she can't possibly have any resources left for the invasion of Siberia or China or India. She can't have any energy left even to plan for the extension of her influence to the East all at once. The people of this country have nothing to be alarmed about by the report of the Allied envoys leaving Petrograd. Of course we must be prepared for any emergency, but any measure we now take must be considered cautiously and in consultation with America and England."

Japan and China are now exposed to the German menace through Siberia. The advance of the German influence must be checked. Will America be inclined to endorse our action in Siberia and support our effort to prevent any further extension of the Teutonic peril eastward across Russia? This question is raised by the editor of the *Nichi-Nichi*. "Whether America will take such sympathetic attitude or not is very uncertain," says the editor. "She will rather be inclined to take advantage of the situation to extend her own influence in eastern Russia, and for that purpose she may check our own influence in Siberia. She will no doubt agree with us as far as the preventing of the German advance is concerned, but as to the question how this country shall deal with Siberia she may very likely raise various obstacles in our way, to the ultimate result that Germany will be able to take advantage of the undecided situation and push her interest across Russia to the Pacific.

"We are not without reasons for saying this," continues the editor. "In the first place, we know that the Americans in Harbin advised the Washington Government to occupy Vladivostock, which is the starting point of the communication system of Siberia, the control of which is America's ambition as attested by the Root mission. Secondly, an American Senator

recently declared that the German menace across Siberia will be directed to the Pacific and that Alaska will be subjected to her immediate threat, hinting thereby that America would be justified in extending her influence to Siberia. Thirdly, the American railway commissioners, who once withdrew to Nagasaki, have again returned to Harbin and thence to Vladivostock. Fourthly, the American Ambassador, Mr. Francis, has not withdrawn to Harbin, as did our Ambassador Uchida, but has proceeded to Vladivostock. Fifthly, the American battle ship *Brooklyn* is reported to have sailed for Vladivostock." "All these," says the editor, "are the evidences that America entertains the ambition of controlling Vladivostock and extend her influence to Siberia."

Economically, commercially and in regard to national defence, Japan has more interest at stake in Siberia than America. We hope that America will recognize this fact and restrain herself from exerting any counteracting influence against us." "The question we are raising," the editor concludes, "may seem trivial and too far fetched, but it is often such trivial and far fetched questions that ultimately decide the fate of the important issues at stake."

"It seems certain," says the editor of the *Yomiuri* "that after the war Germany will control Russia, and if that is the case Germany will see that it is easier to extend her influence to the East through Russia than through the Balkans or the North Sea. It is very likely that Germany will leave Arabia and Mesopotamia under the control of England and try to find her way out to the Persian Gulf through southern Russia and central Asia. If this is not possible, she may plan to come out to the Pacific through Siberia. Which ever way her chief effort may be directed, there is no question but that as long as she controls Russia her influence will inevitably extend to Siberia, and that will be the source of a constant threat to China. Manchuria and all northern China will always be within reach of her hands. And if Germany can control Vladivostock, she will control the Pacific also. This country will then be enveloped by her influence."

The *Osaka Asahi* has a moderate and cautious article on the German menace in the East. It says that the attitude of the Empire towards this situation has not yet been decided. The critics are divided into those who wish to attack the Government and others who have sinister designs for objects which are not clear, but all the critics demand prompt action on the part of Japan. The *Asahi* thinks that some of those who demand instant action have some designs of their own. Fortunately the Government does not take any action, says the *Asahi*, not, however, because it has considered the matter carefully, but because it is nonplussed and ignorant. The *Asahi* fears that it may do something rash when once Ambassador Uchida and his party are clear of Russian territory. The *Osaka Asahi* advises caution. It is very attractive to talk in a large way about an expedition, but Japan must not forget that it is a very difficult thing to carry into execution. Japan should hold herself in readiness but should not act hastily. The *Asahi* goes on to say that it is very hard to tell how events will shape themselves in Russia, and the Entente powers should not make enemies of the Bolsheviki. The *Asahi* does not think it advisable for Japan to take any immediate military action in Siberia. What would an expedition of one or two divisions be in the vast territory of Russia? What would ten divisions be even? In the second place, says the *Asahi*, there is no very great uneasiness among the residents, and as for the arming of the enemy prisoners feared by some, they resemble the "plants and grasses on Hakko Zan." (A remark which is not very clear, unless it is to be taken as meaning weak and scanty.) The *Asahi* does not see much possibility of the Germans coming out through disturbed Russia to fight against Japan with submarines and aircraft. The *Asahi* wishes to know why the Japanese warships were not very enthusiastically received at Vladivostock, while the British and American vessels were received with welcome by the Russians, and says that if one studies the situation fully he will have no difficulty in understanding this. Russia is Japan's neighbor and should not be regarded as our enemy. We should never follow the example of the Germans as our militaristic bureaucracy is doing. If we do so it will cause serious complications.

One situation that needs the cautious attention of this Government at present is the attitude of America toward Siberia, says the *Niroku*. "That America has an ambition in Siberia was clearly revealed by the Root mission, which was temporarily frustrated by the change of the Russian situation. But America has by no means abandoned her ambition. The American Ambassador has withdrawn to Vladivostock, instead of going to Harbin. The American Railway Commissioners have also returned to Vladivostock. These American agencies apparently intend to control the communication system of Siberia in connection with the American Pacific fleet. The German menace is threatening enough but equally threatening is the spread of the American influence to Siberia. The former is an enemy and her movement can be publicly checked, whereas the latter's influence is insinuating and harder to control. The situation now developing in Siberia is indeed ominous. We must keep both eyes wide open and ready to act instantly whenever the situation becomes further critical."

America After the War

BY AN AMERICAN JURIST

CHAPTER IV.—THE SEQUEL OF THE WAR*

WHEN the present great war shall have subsided, how will America stand in relation to the rest of the world? In what way will her peculiar interests be affected by the possible international arrangements which will in the usual course conclude the war? These are now questions of more than ordinary moment to the future peace and prosperity of America. No doubt the questions themselves are receiving the anxious consideration of the present Government.

The interests of America most concerned in the final treaties which will embody the consummation of this greatest of modern wars may be classified as (1) Mexican, (2) Canadian, (3) West Indian, (4) Asiatic and Pacific. Cursory suggestions in regard to each of these interests are contained in these articles. It is not pretended that they are other than tentative. But it is thought that, at this important moment, the suggestions, such as they are, may serve to stimulate their better discussion.

*This is the fourth of a series of important articles on a subject of vital interest, originally appearing in The New York Times—the most conservative newspaper in the American Metropolis.

To some extent the interests indicated must be affected by the outcome of the present world war. That at the end of the war the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire will not be disrupted is most probable. It is a natural alliance dictated by the interests of the German Empire, Austria, and Turkey. The alliance ought not to be regarded as offensive to America. Nor is its continuation hostile to the best interests of America, for in that event France, England, Italy, and Japan of the great powers will necessarily be interested to remain in very close and friendly association with America. An alliance of the Central Powers will make the continuation of the "Entente" highly desirable for England France, Italy, Japan, and America. There will thus be a new and more effective "balance" of the great powers. Such an association of the great powers must tend to the advantage of America, for it conduces to a more satisfactory solution of the pressing Mexican and Japanese problems in particular.

At the moment it looks as if Russia would usurp the place of the Balkans in the chancelleries of Europe. If Russia remains intact, and a stable government of all the Russias comes soon, that Russia will for the time being adhere most closely to France and America seems probable. But the Russian situation is not reassuring. That a permanent form of government is likely to arise in Russia within a decade is not probable, unless the monarchy is meanwhile restored.

What, then, is to become of the vast Russian domain in the event of more serious internal commotions is, with reason, troubling every statesman in every State in Europe. For a long time to come the final destiny of Russia and her Asiatic provinces must necessarily continue to usurp the most important place in the diplomacy of Europe. If Russia should by any means drift back to her former dynasty it will apparently be under a modified and more liberal constitution. That disorder and insecurity of property will be allowed to continue in Russia is most improbable. In time the property classes and the intelligent nobility of Russia will doubtless make some overt effort looking to a reaction and the restoration of the ancient and historic monarchy. Should the monarchy be restored with the consent of the Russians, America will have little to apprehend. The ancient dynasty of Russia has exhibited the greatest friendliness to America and in the most critical moment of American history. It is to this friendship that America owes the princely domain of Alaska and its dependencies. It was not advantageous to Canada or the English interests that Alaska should pass to America, but the Russian dynasty ignored their opposition and ceded Alaska to America. Such friendly generosity on the part of the late dynasty and its conduct in the civil war of 1861-5 Americans are not likely to forget when the American problems to the north of the 49th degree of north latitude become more critical, as they necessarily will with time.

America is not interested in imposing any particular form of government on Russia. With the internal government of any country in Europe America has no concern so long as American institutions are not menaced by that country. America has no interest in the forms of government adopted by European countries. Lloyd George, who stands pre-eminently for the democracy of England, has very recently stated that

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such was the English position concerning the domestic institutions of all foreign countries. Mr. Balfour, who is personally a representative of a very different class of Englishmen, the professional governing aristocracy of England, in July of last year officially stated that "no one was foolish enough to suppose that it would be possible to impose" on a foreign country "a constitution made outside of that country." He very properly added "that nations must make their scheme of liberty for themselves according to their own ideas and based on their history, character, and hopes." This statement has much commended itself to the intelligence of most thoughtful Americans. America has now nothing to fear from Germany so long as England, France, Italy, and Japan are not estranged.

The present entente between France and England is likely to be durable. As the French Ambassador, M. Cambon, said in London to Sir Edward Grey, in July, 1914, "It could not be to England's interest that France should be crushed by Germany. Great

Britain would then be in a very diminished position with regard to Germany. In 1870 Great Britain had made a great mistake in allowing an enormous increase of German strength * * * (119.) That France should continue an independent and undiminished State is now become important to English security. The safety of both powers is seen to depend in the future upon their entente. Had Russia, by means of this war, assumed the hegemony of Europe, and had France continued in close alliance with her on all the Eastern questions, the English understanding with France might speedily have been jeopardized. But no such condition is now likely to ensue within any reasonable space of time. Therefore the continued entente between France and England is measurably sure to endure for a considerable space after this present war is terminated.

The future position of Russia is admitted in Europe to be uncertain. That Russia will be reconstructed ultimately on the ancient plan and in conformity with the principles of the Governments most nearly adjacent to her is generally regarded in Europe as the most natural solution. In Asia, the future of Russia excites apprehension. Japan would have ground for alarm if the naturally strong, disciplined and effectual German system were by any chance extended to the Pacific. Japan is therefore directly interested at present in preserving a good understanding with all the Entente Powers, including America. That this entente cordiale will conduce to the interests of America is apparent. It can be destroyed only by the improbable disruption of the alliance between the Central Powers of Europe.

The problems of America after the war will not be confined to foreign affairs. The inevitable increase in taxation by the Federal Government, the probable rapid diminution in the remuneration of labor, and the increased cost of living due to the war will doubtless create popular unrest such as has never before been known in America. That the Government will prove equal to the maintenance of order there is no reason from its past history to doubt. The attachment of Americans to their familiar institutions is so great that mere adversity or misfortune alone will not cause them to change their institutions. The perpetuation of the republic in America is for a long period as certain as any human institution of Government can be. But the need for fostering the interests already indicated will be made apparent to the Government when the period of unrest becomes acute.

Week's News Summary

THE WAR

February 27. The British Admiralty's report shows 14 vessels over and 4 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——The British hospital ship *Glenart Castle* is torpedoed in the Bristol Channel within the zone which the Germans had agreed should be immune from attack; there were no patients on board but more than 100 of the crew, nurses and doctors are missing.

February 28. The Germans make an attempt to cross the Yser; heavy artillery duels take place at Dixmude.——A German communique reports that the 4th Esthonian Regiment has placed itself voluntarily under German command.——The Japanese Ambassador in London and Mr. Balfour have a protracted conference as to what action Japan is to take in Siberia.——In Washington the question of Japan's proposed move in Siberia dominates official circles, and President Wilson concentrates his attention on the question of American participation with a view to saving the supplies lying at Vladivostock.

March 2. As a prelude to what will probably develop into the much-talked-of offensive on the Western front, the German forces carry out simultaneous attacks on a 120 mile front, but a French communique states that so far the Germans have only been reconnoitering.——The Germans gain local successes southwest of Butte-du-Mesnil and eastward of Rheims; the American troops come into contact with the Germans during the raid by the latter in the Toul sector.

March 3. The German-Russian Peace Treaty is signed, and Berlin announces that the German advance into Russia Proper has now ceased; among the booty which the Germans announce as having captured recently are 5000 motor vehicles, 800 locomotives and 8000 railway-trucks.——Germany officially informs Sweden that she will use the Aland Islands as a halting place for ships *en route* to Finland.

March 4. German troops make extensive raids on the Western front, which are successfully repulsed at all points by the Allied forces; the heaviest attacks are made against the Portuguese troops who recover trenches previously lost.——The U. S. War Department announces the establishment of a large ordnance base in France, the construction of which will cost G. $25,000,000.

March 6. The British Admiralty's report shows 12 vessels over and 6 under 1600 tons sunk during the week.——Owing to the danger of capture by the Germans the Bolsheviks decide to evacuate Petrograd, from which the inhabitants have been withdrawing in large numbers; on the other hand the Ukraine Soviets lodge a protest against the Peace Treaty and announce that they will fight.

CHINA

March 4. It is understood that the Japanese Government has sounded the Chinese Government regarding the situation in Siberia and the Chinese Government has decided to cooperate and assist Japan as much as possible. General Tuan Chi-jui, the director-general of the War Participation Bureau, has been instructed to make preparations for that purpose and it is probable that he will send an official to Tokio to discuss matters with the Japanese Government. It has been decided to despatch two divisions to North Manchuria.

March 6. Another attempt at the restoration of the monarchy in China is foreshadowed by the march on Peking of troops under the command of General Chang Tso-lin, they having arrived at Langfang, midway between Peking and Tientsin.

JAPAN

March 2. The Japanese Cabinet holds frequent meetings to discuss the Russian situation, which is completely absorbing the press and public. It is evident that the Japanese Government has been keeping itself extremely well informed concerning the situation in Siberia and for the moment seems to be

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adopting an attitude of "watchful waiting." Public opinion is sharply divided as to the necessity for Japan taking any action at once, although the newspaper which is regarded as most frequently expressing the views of the Premier asserts that the Government is running the risk of irreparable loss if it delays any longer in taking action.

March 3. The Seiyukai party oppose the sending of a Japanese force into Siberia at the present time.

March 6. 117 persons are being prosecuted in Japan in connection with a bribery scandal at the Government Steel Works at Yawata, and further arrests are expected as the result of investigations now proceeding; 5 of the persons involved commit suicide.

GENERAL

February 27. The London *Times* in an editorial points out the efforts which Germany is making to embroil Japan with the United States with reference to the Far East.——Allied and neutral newspaper correspondents who have been given an opportunity to visit American engineering shipyards give a glowing report of the wonderful progress which is being made in the construction of fast speed boats to be used as submarine destroyers.

February 28. It is announced at Washington that Japan has made inquiries with a view to ascertain whether the operations in Siberia should be conducted by Japan single-handed or whether there should be joint action.

March 2. The Germans deport to Germany from the captured Russian city Pskoff all men below 42 years of age.——News from Germany is to the effect that the Kaiser has convoked a Crown Council of all the German reigning families at main headquarters.

March 4. News from Holland is to the effect that a sensational espionage trial was brought to a conclusion at Antwerp February 21; of the 63 prisoners the court sentenced 8 to death and many others to imprisonment with hard labor.

March 5. Lord Lansdowne in another letter to the *Daily Telegraph* says that he thinks Count Hertling's speech marks a perceptible advance in the discussion of peace terms and suggests that responsible representatives of the belligerents should hold an intimate meeting.——In introducing the Naval Estimates in the House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Eric Geddes, states that the war against submarines is going in favor of the Allies.

March 6. The death is announced of John Redmond, leader of the Nationalist (Irish) party in the House of Commons.

America

A Chinese colony is to be established in Juneau and Rush counties, Wisconsin, according to an announcement made by Hip Lung, "mayor" of Chicago's Chinatown, who has leased 1,500 acres of land in the two counties. He has obtained an option on 4,500 acres more. The indications are that the greatest truck garden in the world will be conducted by the colony. The land is to be divided into twenty-acre farms and each man will rent his land from the holding company.

A "made in the Philippines" banquet is to be a feature of the annual Journalism week at the Newspaper Conventions to be held at the University of Missouri this spring. All of the food products served at the banquet are to be supplied by the Philippine Islands, and in addition there will be exhibits of native products from the Islands. The arrangement for the function was concluded by Teodoro Yangco, resident commissioner of the Philippine Islands, in Washington and Dr. Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism of the University. Charles E. Yeater, the newly-appointed Vice-Governor of the Philippines, formerly a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri, also assisted in the enterprise.

Men and Events

The annual meeting of Shanghai ratepayers will convene at the Town Hall on Wednesday, March 27, at 2 p.m.

The year 1917 has been one of unparalleled prosperity for the Philippine Islands, exports during the year exceeding the imports by about sixty million pesos.

Owing to the outbreak of plague at Tsinanfu the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has ceased the sale of tickets to that city, in addition to the principal other points in that neighborhood.

In order to preserve the secrecy of military movements the Japanese Government has ordered the establishment of a strict censorship over telegrams at certain telegraph stations.

The Chinese Post Office announces that owing to the uncertainty of communication on the Russian railways, mails for Sinkiang will in future go *via* Kansu, and those for Mongolia by way of Kalgan.

The American Song Service is planning to hold a St. Patrick's party at the Carlton Cafe on Friday evening, March 15, at 8.45 p.m. Everyone is requested to wear a costume. Games will be played and refreshments will be served. Admission will be $1.00.

The long-drawn-out famous bean dispute at Dairen came to an end March 2, when Chief Judge Hiriashi, head of the Board of Arbitrators, announced the decision, saying that neither side had won or lost but that a happy solution had been reached by voluntary concessions by the various parties concerned.

The attention of readers is especially called to the Rules Governing Admission of Attorneys to American Courts in China, which are published elsewhere in this issue of the REVIEW. The rules published constitute a revision of the old rules and are effective from March 1, 1918.

An isolation hospital is shortly to be erected at Hangchow, mainly as the result of efforts made by Dr. Duncan Main. Military Governor Yang has made an initial donation of $3,000, Civil Governor Chu has contributed $2,000, and an annual grant is also being provided out of the Provincial Treasury.

The American Liberty Loan bonds which were subscribed for in Shanghai last October through the International Banking Corporation and through a committee of Americans in the Settlement, have arrived and will be distributed to purchasers in a few days. Application should be made to the International Banking Corporation.

F. N. Doubleday arrived from the South on the s. s. *Ecuador* during the week-end for the purpose of assisting in the organization of a local Chapter of the American Red Cross Society, for which he is special commissioner in the Far East. While in South China Mr. Doubleday organized branches of the Society at Canton and Hongkong.

C. L. Bromley of the Theological School of the Shanghai Baptist College will address the American Song Service Sunday, March 10, at the Palace Hotel, 4:30 p.m. There will be special music. A special collection will be taken for the flood sufferers of North China to carry the refugees through until their spring crops can be planted and they can return home.

One of the victims of the German raider *Wolf* was A. W. Cross, former Deputy Commissioner of Customs, who left Shanghai in September on board the steamer *Hitachi Maru* to take up a position in the British War Office. Mrs. Cross in the meantime has remained in Shanghai and several days ago received a telegram from her husband that he had arrived safely in Denmark, evidently having been taken aboard the German raider.

L. Everett, formerly president of the American War Relief Work Association of Shanghai, returned to Shanghai this week after a visit of several months in America. While in America, Mr. Everett investigated the work of the American Red Cross. He states that it may be possible for the organization to begin the manufacture of materials for war relief and for war refugees in Shanghai, taking advantage of the cheap labor prevailing in China.

Among the passengers arriving in Shanghai per s.s. *Colombia* March 7 was Professor Edward A. Ross, well-known as the author of "The Changing Chinese," and now of the Chair of Sociology at the University of Wisconsin, after five months spent in Russia, where he interviewed Leon Trotsky, among others. Professor Ross is of the opinion that Trotsky is not a fanatic, that Bolshevism is sound in principle, and that if it fails most anything is liable to happen in Russia.

C. A. V. Bowra, chief secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, is in Shanghai as the representative of Director General Aglen with a view to making certain important suggestions to the International Tariff Revision Commission now in session here. Director General Aglen is announced to arrive from Peking also shortly, and will incidentally make a tour of inspection of all the southern stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Dr. Franklin C. McLean, director of the Peking Union Medical College, has been commissioned as Lieutenant in the Medical Reserve Corps of the United States Army, and ordered to active service. In the meantime Dr. Henry S. Houghton, formerly dean of the Harvard Medical School of China, has been appointed acting-director of the College. Dr.C.W.Young will continue as dean of the College until the summer, when he will return to the United States on furlough for special study in preparation for his future work in the New School.

The American Company, S. V. C., has formed a Glee Club, this being an outgrowth of the recent Washington's Birthday Minstrel Show. The formal announcement of the institution of the Club was made at a dinner given at the Carlton Cafe last Tuesday evening at which Captain Ransom presided. Lieutenant Swan read a draft of a constitution and bye-laws, which was adopted with a few minor alterations. Consul General Sammons, who was in attendance at the dinner as a guest of honor, made a short speech congratulating the Minstrel Show men on their success.

Ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, who retired from the U. S. Circuit Court in 1916 after twenty-eight years on the Bench, in giving an interview recently to the *New York Times Magazine* insisted that the date on which he gave the interview should be included. He added: "So much water runs under the bridges these days and it runs so fast that a man who might acquire the reputation of a clever thinker because of some statement he made on Monday would, if he made the same statement on the ensuing Friday, be considered what our good allies describe as a 'bally ass.'"

Telegrams received in Shanghai during the week are to the effect that the American Government has instituted regulations requiring that all ships clearing or entering American ports file in quadruplicate a report showing the space occupied and the weight in tons of certain commodities, namely antimony, beans, beet seed, chrome, cocoa, coffee, copper, copra, gums, hemp, hides, jute, satin, logwood, manganese, nitrates, petroleum, rubber, shellac, sisal, sugar and molasses, vegetable oils and wool. These reports are presumably required for the information of the Federal Shipping Board.

An additional supply of American War Savings and Thrift stamps were received at the U. S. Postal Agency in Shanghai during the present week and are now on sale. The rate for the $5 stamps if purchased in March is G.$4.14. They are non-negotiable, bu may be cashed at any American post office where money orders are issued. A full certificate containing twenty stamps costs G.$82.80 and if held until January 1, 1923, may be cashed at face value or G.$100. They bear interest at four per cent compounded quarterly. The limit that any one individual may hold in his own name is G.$1,000.

Statistics showing the rapid growth of Shangha are contained in the annual report of the Public Works Department (C. H. Godfrey, Municipal engineer). In twenty years Shanghai has added 99 miles of roads to the 53 miles that were in existence in 1898. The opening of the new roads has been quite an engineering task, but the maintaining of the existing highways has been even a greater one. For instance, during the year 1917 the Public Works Department collected 1,240 cart-loads of garbage, 51,590 of road detritus, and 11,634 of gully deposit. Sixty-one water carts and a steam water wagon working on 329 days last year, used 70,839,600 gallons of water on the roads, while another little matter of 7,564,950 gallons went in road making, steam rollers and cart washing. The roads required, in addition to the foregoing, 36 dust carts, 13 machine scrapers, 36 machine brushes, 74 work carts, 16 garbage carts, a dozen steam-rollers and a motor wagon. These figures refer of course only to what is known as the International Settlement; in addition there is the rapidly growing French Concession and Extension and the Chinese area, in both of which road extensions and improvements are continually in progress.

Blanks for filing Income Tax Returns for 1917 arrived at the U. S. Consulate in Shanghai early this week. The date of their arrival was actually later than the date on which the form itself says the return must reach the Collector of Internal Revenue, namely March 1. Under the regulations for 1917 income tax is leviable upon all citizens or residents of the United States whose income for the past year amounted to or exceeded G.$1,000, if unmarried or not living with wife (or husband); or G.$2,000 if married and living with wife (or husband). Where the net combined income of husband, wife and dependent children equals or exceeds G.$2,000, a return must also be filed. Two different return forms are issued, one for incomes of not more than $3,000, or incomes which do not exceed the individual's personal exemption by more than G.$2,000; and one for incomes higher than this. As regards exemption, the instructions state that married individuals living with their families are entitled to personal exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each dependent child under 18 years of age or mentally or physically incapacitated. Single persons, or those not living with their wives or husbands, or who are not heads of families, are allowed a personal exemption of $1,000 only. For major incomes certain sources of income are exempt.

In concluding a resume of Philippine history appearing in the *Manila Times*, Austin Craig says: "The oldest Philippine university is Harvard's senior, the first printing press in Manila antedates America's earliest effort, and Manila merchants have been in business on the China coast for a thousand years. Not every Filipino has held or is capable of holding high office, no more than every American could perhaps creditably fill the presidency of the United States. But there are enough capable leaders, in whom their people have confidence, to make it seem time that the doctrine that territorial officers ought to be residents of the territory should be extended to the Philippines. China gave to the people of the Philippines an organization or society, an ambition for learning and ethical standards which led them to appreciate and adopt the superior civilization of Spain. Spain's contribution was Christianity, European ideals and organization and a higher plane of life. America has introduced real democracy, popularized education and brought the islands abreast with modern progress. All three nations have done their work well and the Filipinos now are prepared to do something for themselves and naturally anxious to prove it. Their success will reflect credit on the Oriental, European and American tutors who successively have trained them."

More than a hundred Americans, British and Chinese attended a tiffin given Friday, March 8, in honor of F. N. Doubleday of New York, American Red Cross commissioner, and Dr. J. A. MacDonald, editor of the Toronto *Globe*. The tiffin was given by the Saturday Club at the Carlton Cafe. O. M. Green, editor of the *North China-Daily News*, presided at the meeting, and in addition to talks by Mr. Doubleday and Dr. MacDonald, the work of the American Red Cross was discussed by D. D. L. McGrew of the International Banking Corporation, who is accompanying Mr. Doubleday on his trip through China. Dr. MacDonald spoke on the subject, "Making the World Safe for Democracy." His speech dealt especially with the friendly relations that have existed between the United States and Canada, which have a common boundary of more than 5,000 miles entirely unguarded by forts or armed forces. He urged China to settle her internal troubles, to forget her separate provinces, her North and South, and to work for a united country, so that the ideas and ideals of democracy may be developed in the Orient as in America, Great Britain, France and other parts of the world. Mr. McGrew, in his discussion of the work of the American Red Cross, told of the growth of the organization from a membership of 40,000 in 1914 to its present total of more than 20,000,000, which approximates four out of every ten persons in America. He said that more than ninety per cent of its expenditures of money, supplies and service had been for other persons than Americans and mentioned assistance the organization had rendered in China, Halifax (Canada), and in South America in cases of national disasters. Mr. Doubleday spoke briefly and extended an invitation to the Chinese to become members of the American Red Cross. Mr. Doubleday was the chief speaker at the Red Cross meeting held at the Palace Hotel in the afternoon.

More Flood Relief Funds Needed

In the foreign and Chinese churches and missions of Shanghai to-morrow, a contribution will be made towards the further relief of the sufferers in the floods or North and Central China. During the week a request was received signed by Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, Mr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, Dr. C. C. Wang, Bishop Norris, Rev. G. L. Davis, Mr. Wang and Rev. H. W. Hubbard, all of Peking, stating that further funds are needed. The message stated that with the approach of spring and the melting of the ice conditions have become desperate; that thousands of refugees are forced to eat leaves, bark, straw and corn cobs to keep from starving and that it is almost impossible to obtain fuel. Funds are also needed to purchase new work animals and grain for spring seeding. It was also stated that hundreds of Chinese parents had been forced to abandon or sell their children, and many cases were known where children had been drowned rather than permit them to starve to death.

The efficiency with which the Chinese and the foreigners of Peking and Tientsin have cared for the millions of sufferers from the recent floods in those sections has been most gratifying, and it is to be hoped that the work will be continued until all refugees can return to their farms and villages and begin life anew. In a report issued on January 19, Hsiung Hsi-ling, director-general of Flood Relief and Conservancy, stated that relief work had been carried out in more than one hundred districts and that at least 5,000,000 people had been given some assistance. Funds to the amount of Mex. $2,800,000 appropriated by the Chinese Government and through private sources have been expended on the direct relief of flood sufferers and on the construction of dikes and drainage ditches to relieve flooded districts. This sum is in addition to the $100,000 advanced for this purpose by the American Red

Cross and an amount appropriated by the Chinese Government to care for refugees in flood relief camps at Peking, Tientsin and other points in those districts, and also to assist in the construction of a road from Peking to Tientsin, upon which hundreds of flood sufferers have been employed all winter.

While this subject is in mind a deserved compliment should also be paid to the work of Major Morrow and his associates in the American Flood Relief Camp managed by the American Army contingent at Tientsin, and also to the management of the North China Christian Flood Relief Committee camp at the same place. More than 6,000 flood sufferers have been cared for in the American Army camp alone, and the efficiency with which the work has been conducted has aroused the admiration of both Chinese and foreigners. The camp has been so well conducted and its sanitary arrangements so well watched that there has not been a single case of contagious disease and there have been no deaths except from natural causes. Every inmate of the camp receives a weekly bath and medical inspection and all children in the camp have daily drill execises and school instruction. The camp is now being broken up and the inmates returned to their homes with a small donation of money and clothing to carry them over until their crops can be started and their regular work resumed.

Women's Work

American Woman's Club

The program of the American Woman's Club of Shanghai held at the Carlton Cafe, Tuesday, March 6, 4:30 p.m., which was "Women of Japan," was postponed on account of the illness of the husband of Mrs. Benjamin, who was to be in charge of the meeting. A musical program was arranged by Miss Mae Jansen as substitute. Mrs. Bradley sang the "Nightingale Song," and "To You," and Mrs. Bratland sang a group of Norwegian songs, including selections of Grieg and Sinding. Miss Jansen accompanied.

An appeal for the American women of Shanghai to make sweaters for the United States sailors in the North for the relief of the men of the Asiatic fleet who have been recently transferred to Vladivostock, was made before the Club. There is a heavy need for scarfs and socks, and especially for heavy sweaters among the sailors and marines. Several deaths have already occurred from pneumonia. The American War Relief Work Rooms have already shipped 80 sweaters and have 100 ready for shipping, but 300 must be supplied for sending before March 23. It was announced by Mrs. Lacy that the girls of the Door of Hope Mission will knit sweaters for 50 cents each and the sum of $4.00 will pay for both work and materials, those wishing to contribute can send this money to F. J. Raven at the Raven Trust Company offices, 15 Nanking Road. Wool was handed out at the Work Rooms this week on Thursday and Saturday mornings for knitting sweaters, socks and scarfs for the shipments to be made on March 14 and 23 by Mrs. Fleming.

A short business meeting preceded the musical program, and it was decided to accept Mr. Ladow's offer to use the Carlton Cafe rooms as the meeting place and the new arrangement for the Cafe to furnish the teas at the rate of $25 for one hundred people. Mrs. C. S. Lobingier and Mrs. A. P. Parker were elected as delegates to the Biennial convention of the Federated Woman's Clubs of America, which will take place in Los Angeles, California, in June. Mrs. William Morris, in charge of the American Women's Exchange, made another appeal for more contributors for candies and food to the Shop. The Nominating Committee will meet in Mrs. Hudson's rooms at the Kalee Hotel, 10:30 a.m., Monday. The Club Music Department will meet Friday afternoon with Mrs. Beeke, 207 North Szechuen Road.

W. C. T. U. Meeting

The Reverend M. T. Stauffer, of the China Continuation Committee, addressed the Women's Christian Temperance Union at the meeting held in the Union Church Lecture Room on Thursday, March 7, 4:30 p.m. Mrs. Canning presided over the meeting. In the course of his address Mr. Stauffer put before the W. C. T. U. members constructive workable means in which to combat the temperance question of to-day. "Weapons of our warfare" said Mr. Stauffer, "may come under four main heads, namely; Weapon of Sympathetic Understanding; Vigorous Protest and Denunciation; Unity in Aggression; and Challenge of the Present Crisis. The preceeding weapons are good, but after all one of the best weapons we have and use is the weapon of prayer." Courage, sacrifice and heroism mean much in our physical life, but mean infinitely more in our spiritual life. "The present crisis we are engaged in will take every ounce of energy, every dollar of money, and every ounce of blood, and if the work is worth doing it is worth doing well, as Mr. Doubleday has stated," said the speaker.

Chinese Women's Red Cross

It is interesting to know that approximately 2,800 bandages have been turned out by a group of enthusiastic Chinese women Red Cross workers now members of a Chinese Women's Red Cross, first organized on December 12, 1917, by Mrs. E. L. Marsh. This Red Cross meets each Wednesday from 2 until 5 under the direction of Mrs. Marsh, assisted by Mrs. Siao, Mrs. S. K. Tsao and Miss Mamie Tong, in the gymnasium room of the Chinese Girl's Normal School, 11a Quinsan Road. During the first month 1,200 bandages were rolled. Along with the regular work of tearing and rolling the bandages there is usually a talk on some phase of Red Cross work to give the women a better view of how their work is being used. This week Dr. Marsh gave a brief talk illustrating how the bandages are used at the front. The attendance of the Red Cross has increased from 16 to a present membership of 40. Each week the work is turned over to the British Red Cross, as the material for the bandages is supplied by this organization. This is the only Chinese Red Cross organization in China.

Mr. Doubleday Helps Organize Red Cross in China

F. N. Doubleday, of the firm of Messrs Doubleday, Page & Co, who is in the Far East in the interests of assisting the organization of Red Cross Chapters, arrived in Shanghai, March 5, on the steamer *Ecuador* from Hongkong. Mr. Doubleday said in connection with the Red Cross work that about 90 per cent of the work being done by the American Red Cross was being done for the Allies of America in

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the war. It should make Americans proud of the fact, he said, that 90 per cent of the money was spent not for their own people but for others. The membership of the Red Cross had increased in eighteen months from 50,000 to 22,000,000, and in addition 20,000,000 school-children will soon be included. One of the duties the Red Cross has taken over is to supply 4,000 hospitals in France, with 100,000 articles. Mr. Doubleday said that President Wilson has shown a vital interest in the great movement and has always been ready to aid in anything pertaining to the Red Cross. Many of the leading business men who have always considered business first have given their time, labor and money to this organization and are firmly determined that it shall be efficiently managed. Efficiency, he said, was what the world wanted in Red Cross work, and they had a great deal to be anxious about. If they did not beat the Germans what good was their money? What good was their country? The people of the United States have had to stint themselves in giving financial help to the Allies. They have meatless, wheatless, and coalless days. When organizing a Chapter in Canton, the Chinese were desirous of helping the movement. The following letter was written by them to P. T. Heinzelman, American Consul:

"Chairman of the Chapter of the American Red Cross. Dear Sir:—The undersigned Chinese residents desire to express their interest in the newly-formed Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross and wish it every success. We, your Chinese neighbors, have had many evidences of the goodwill of the government and people of the United States. We are your allies but unable to take active part in the war. As individuals, however, it has seemed to us that the forming of this Chapter as an accredited part of the great Red Cross organization of over 20,000,000 members offers us an opportunity to express our desire to cooperate with you and your countrymen.

"We therefore ask that you form a section of the Canton Chapter of the American Red Cross to include Chinese men, women and children who wish to link themselves with the American people here and in the United States in unselfishly working to relieve suffering and to build a vast organization in the interest of humanity.

"Upon the acceptance by you of this plan, we shall form a committee to see those of our countrymen who profess these same feelings and endeavor to enroll a large membership which may make your people at home realize that their sincere friendship for China has awakened a responsive chord in us."

Mr. Doubleday is head of Doubleday, Page & Co., one of the leading publishing houses in America. Among its publications are: *The World's Work*, *Country Life in America*, *The Garden Magazine and Farming*, and in addition they are the publishers of many books read throughout America and Great Britain. They also publish *The Red Cross Magazine*, the official publication of the American Red Cross organization. Walter Hines Page, the junior partner in the company, is now American Ambassador to Great Britain.

Mr. Doubleday is a strong advocate of close cooperation between the Americans and the British in all phases of war work and other activities. In commenting on this subject in an interview with a representative of the REVIEW, he said: "Any antagonism between the Americans and the British is merely helping the Germans and anyone creating enmity between the members of the Allied group is simply a friend of the Germans."

In speaking of the women doing their part in this world struggle, Mr. Doubleday said: "Any woman not associating herself with some Red Cross or War Relief work is a female slacker and in the States would not be respected if seen present at teas or other forms of entertainment if she were not working for the men at the front."

While in Canton, the death of Mrs. Doubleday occurred on Tuesday, February 26. She was aiding her husband in the promotion of Red Cross work in the Far East, and while in Japan gave an interesting address before the American War Relief Association. Mrs. Doubleday was to have talked before the American Women's Club of Shanghai.

War Relief in Japan

Four cases of Red Cross supplies made by the Yokohama Women's Auxiliary of the American War Relief were shipped to the American Red Cross, New York, by the *Shinyo Maru* of the T. K. K. line on February 19. As in the case of previous shipments the freight was free of charge, through the generosity of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, and the premium on the insurance and the consular fee was also donated. The total value of the shipment was Yen 992.07.

The Tokio Choral Society and the Kobe Amateur Orchestra will give the Oratorio "St. Paul" by Mendelssohn on Saturday evening, March 23, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Kanda, and again on Sunday afternoon, March 24, at the Union Church, Yokohama. The proceeds will be divided between King George's Birthday (Red Cross) and the American Red Cross Funds.

In aid of King George's Birthday Fund the British Ladies' Patriotic League of Kobe gave an exhibition of samples of all the war articles the League has prepared and sent to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild since 1914. An entertainment by local amateurs was also included in the event, which was held at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at 3 p.m. Saturday, March 2. An admission fee of Yen 1, including tea, was charged.

Red Cross in Canton

A Chapter of the American Red Cross Society was formed in Canton on February 19, through the efforts of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Doubleday, who were visiting Canton in the interests of the Red Cross Society.

The officers of the Chapter are: the American Consul-General, chairman; Mrs. Carl, vice-chairman; S. A. Brown, treasurer; and W. A. Shera, secretary.

Approximately 1,188 Red Cross supplies have been shipped by the American women of Canton to Colonel Gordon Hall, R.A.M.C., Red Cross Headquarters, Cairo, Egypt.

The Canton Local Red Cross Workers have despatched to the Matron of 36th General Hospital, E.E.F., two cases containing hospital supplies.

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War Relief at Hongkong

The first event of importance of the new American Red Cross organization was a Social and Candy Sale at the U. S. Consulate on Monday, February 25. This affair was largely attended. All candies were soon sold. A splendid time for all was realized, and real interest manifested in the work of the Red Cross Society.

The entertainment which took place on Saturday, February 23, at the Theater Royal for The Mercantile Marine in England and the Naval Prisoners of War realized, by sales of tickets, programs, sweets and advertisements in the program, about $2,500.

Chinese Girls Give Social

On Thursday, March 7, the girls of the Normal Physical Training School for Chinese Girls of Shanghai, gave a social for the members of the Young Women's Christian Association to advertise the opening of special classes in the Normal School. An exhibition of their physical work was given, such as folk-plays and exercises.

Correspondence

German War Prisoners in Siberia

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

I have received from Dr. Sven Hedblom, representative of the Swedish Red Cross at Chabarovsk, the following telegram which would, I think, interest your readers:

"China Press February 26th learns from reliable source Maximalists supplying arms to German and Austrian prisoners in Siberia. I consider it my duty protest against numerous false rumors concerning correctly-behaving and under strict guard kept war prisoners, suffering greatly physically and psychically for more than three years in Siberian imprisonment Contents above quoted press statement entirely untrue as far my district concerned extending from Stretensk to the Pacific."

Yours faithfully,
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden

Shanghai, March 6, 1918.

*** *The China Press* makes the following comment on the above letter: "We are glad to learn that Dr. Hedblom has observed nothing improper in the relations between the Russians and their German and Austrian prisoners of war. Stretensk, however, is located far to the East of Lake Baikal; it is close, indeed, to the Manchurian border, while Chabarovsk is a thousand miles still further east, on the Amur river. Authentic news agencies, including Reuter's, have frequently mentioned that the Maximalists were arming Austrian and German prisoners both in European Russia and Siberia, to help them in their war to suppress other classes of the Russian people, and Americans coming through from Irkutsk and other places in Siberia have personally informed us that German officers were acting in advisory capacities to the Bolsheviki"

Far Eastern Press Opinion

A Problem For Shanghai

From The Peking Daily News

We have more than once or twice referred to the ease with which gentlemen and others "wanted" by the Chinese authorities, or "not wanted" by them, as the case may be, have found the treaty ports, and especially Shanghai, a place of refuge. For a very long time now Shanghai has been the place to which the principals in rebellion have resorted in order to hatch out their little plots. There was a time, and there are still perhaps occasions, when the sanctuary sought at Shanghai and other places like it, was legitimate enough; but the time in general has now passed, and the occasions on which such sanctuary ought to be available are rapidly decreasing in number. We have more than once urged that the whole question of Shanghai sanctuary should be re-considered, and in connection with the return to that port of more than one personage, prominent in what are unquestionably rebel ranks, we have urged that the foreign and the Chinese authorities should cooperate to prevent such return.

We are now supported in our view by certain sections of the Shanghai press. In our issue of yesterday we quoted the *Shanghai Times* which urged that measures should be adopted to prevent the influx of rebel elements, whether of low or of high rank. The latter are evidently more objectionable than the former, for our contemporary says, "We have more to fear from the revolutionary aristocrat than from the dangerous revolutionary riffraff." The riffraff receive considerable attention from the Captain-Superintendent of Police, in his recent report, and our contemporary urges that what he has to say should be noted by the ratepayers, referred to at the forthcoming annual meeting, and steps should be taken in conjunction with the authorities in the French Settlement to make it impossible for these enemies of the peace to continue to convert Shanghai into an Alsatia for political refugees and discontents and a hotbed of intrigue. Against legitimate sanctuary there can be no objection; but our contemporary's remarks about political discontents, whom elsewhere it calls "disgruntled and disappointed rice-bowl apostles," need to be taken to heart.

Amalgamating the British Concessions at Tientsin

From The Peking & Tientsin Times (Tientsin)

As we stated a few days ago, His Majesty's Minister has acceded to the Petition for Amalgamation which was circulated in Tientsin in October last, and instructed the British Consul-General in Tientsin "to devise and draft, *preferably* in conference with the Councils of the several Municipal areas, a scheme for the Amalgamation of the British Municipal Areas at Tientsin, into a single Municipality, along the lines of the Petition."

The attitude of the opponents of Amalgamation, who have been proclaiming their eagerness for it, and consistently obstructing it for fully twenty years, appears to be that there is something unusual and grievous in a lease for ninety-nine years, which must be rectified before the community as a whole may be permitted to enjoy efficient and progressive municipal government. Exactly what their grievance is we have

MILLARD'S REVIEW will publish in May as a part of Volume IV, a complete index of all special articles and editorial comments that have appeared in the magazine since the first issue on June 9, 1917. Owing to the shortage of paper, this index will be supplied only to those who desire it for filing and reference purposes. Persons, desiring a copy of the index should notify the office in writing at the earliest possible date, otherwise it will be impossible to supply it. The index is a part of the REVIEW and there will be no extra charge to subscribers who desire a copy.

never been able to fathom, for as far as we are aware it has never been publicly expounded. It is certainly not a fact that Amalgamation has been sprung upon them; it has been urged upon them for years, and the step which His Majesty's Minister has taken to-day was urged upon him by the British Consul General and the extension voters two years ago. We have now come to the parting of the ways. No-one desires to rob the Crown Lessees of anything that rightfully belongs to them, or to inflict any injustice upon them. Hitherto the wrongs and injustice have been borne not by them, but by those who, in any enlightened community, would long ere this have had some voice in the municipal administration. Urgent problems relating to the Electricity and Waterworks Franchises, and Flood Prevention, which affect the whole of the British areas, and the tenants in the British Concession as well as the landowners, are now awaiting solution. The cumbrous and inefficient system by which the British areas have been municipally administered in the past is out-of-date, and is retarding their development. It would really be humorous were it not so pitiable, to see the men who ought to take the lead in a reform of this kind, posing as injured innocents before this community. One would have expected that upon patriotic grounds alone, seeing the comparatively trifling sacrifices that the British firms out here have had to bear in connection with the war, every local Briton without exception would have welcomed this opportunity of settling a petty, local problem in a generous and progressive spirit. As that seems out of the question, compulsion must be resorted to, and it is to be hoped that it will now be applied, justly, but without further delay.

How the War Has Changed Trade Routes

The following are extracts from an article contributed to a New York financial journal by Robert H. Patchin, manager of the Foreign Trade Department of W. R. Grace & Co.

THE trade routes of the world since August 4, 1914, have been greatly altered. Some of the changes are temporary, others will prove permanent or give way to entirely new readjustments after the war. When it is remembered that the Panama Canal had not been opened for traffic before the war began in 1914 and that its facilitation of commerce has been an influence in the changes referred to, the far-reaching revolution in trade routes is better appreciated.

The most striking development, from the standpoint of the United States, can be no better described than in the following communication from John H. Rosseter, vice-president at San Francisco of W. R. Grace & Co. and general manager of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company: "The appearance of a U-boat in the Mediterranean about September 19, 1915, was the forerunner of a change in the Oriental trade route from the Mediterranean to the Pacific. London, Hamburg and Rotterdam had previously formed an entirely artificial channel so far as concerned the great import trade of North and South America, as against the direct ocean route by Pacific gateways and American Atlantic ports via the Panama Canal. This was particularly true as to the East Indies, Siam and China ports, excepting Hongkong and Shanghai, to which before the war trans-Pacific service from North and South America was limited.

"The freighting of Oriental products for American consumption via England, Germany and Holland was built up through many years by entrenched European interests who in turn were afforded special facilities for marketing European products through the direct freighting advantages they thus obtained on outward voyages. All this, notwithstanding the fact that America was the greatest consuming market for several leading tropical products, especially rubber, but including also spices and, of less importance but still providing large tonnage, rice, tin, hides and beans. Our requirements were obtained via Europe; only limited quantities of these commodities moved by trans-shipment from Hongkong.

"The Japanese effort, dating back some years, to make Kobe rival Hongkong, received a great impetus from the withdrawal of British ships from the Indian trades, which Japanese steamers promptly invaded, bringing business to Kobe for trans-shipment across the Pacific.

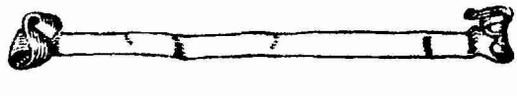
"Some irregular American steamers ventured last year as far as Singapore, but the Pacific Mail, operating vessels under the American flag from San Francisco to Singapore, Calcutta and Colombo, via Manila, has developed and constantly increased the export trade, while the import cargo has grown beyond the capacity of available vessels to transport. Dutch lines, temporarily diverted from Suez to via San Francisco and Panama, and other Dutch lines operating from Java to San Francisco and return, have been carrying a large tonnage. The Japanese have been handling heavy busi-

ness via Kobe. Hongkong trans-shipment by Pacific Mail and Canadian Pacific steamers and Japanese liners shows a very small increase over the pre-war period, owing to the reduced operation of steamers from India and the Straits Settlements to Hongkong.

"Americans are showing an increased interest in this trade, but more steamers are essential for expansion. National policy should develop Manila trans-shipments, as the British have done at Hongkong and the Japanese at Kobe. Certainly, very large new markets are open to Americans in Java, Sumatra, and the Straits Settlements, also India. The war, having temporarily closed the Suez route from the Orient because of the menace of submarines in the Mediterranean, American imports will continue coming across the Pacific, and certainly the rubber trade, based on the United States' tremendous consumption, is forever released from the indirect route. With such an import movement, exporters will be assured a constantly increasing shipping opportunity as compared with pre-war conditions, when they were limited to costly and uncertain trans-shipment at Hongkong."

Although not mentioned by Mr. Rosseter in the above quotation, the movement of jute required the world over for bagging has become more direct, the bags being shipped direct from the points of production in India to the markets where they are consumed. The proportion of this business which previously had been moved across the Pacific has increased on account of difficulties of trading via the Mediterranean, and Great Britain has skilfully controlled the trade in jute to embarrass her enemy. Where tea was formerly packed and blended in vast quantities at London, the necessity of direct shipment to consuming markets from India and China has resulted in the transfer of these processes to concerns nearer the production of the leaf, while a large amount of rice, formerly mixed and polished in India, undergoes these processes in a more direct line between the producing countries and the populations which are rice-eaters. The amount of rice moving from the Orient via San Francisco to Cuba is a surprise to most Americans.

The benefit to the United States of these changes in trade routes will be very great if taken advantage of, but it should be remembered that twenty years have elapsed since this country came into possession of the Philippines and, although the islands have prospered and American trade with them has increased, Manila is little more important as a trans-shipment point now than it was before 1898. The American flag has all but disappeared from the Pacific despite the tremendous importance of fostering the direct trans-Pacific commerce above described. It is to be hoped that even amid the necessity of providing ships for military transport, the American merchant fleet available for Pacific commerce, linking this nation with important sources of material in Asia, may be strengthened. By reason of their merchant tonnage, their enterprise, and low cost of production, the Japanese have created innumerable new trade routes for the export of Japanese manufactured merchandise and have taken the trade of many markets, particularly in South America and the Far East, formerly held by German articles. It is already apparent that Japanese ships after the war will be seen in many trades to which they were formerly strangers.



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American Trade Relatio nswith China

The following are extracts from an address delivered recently to the Canton Chamber of Commerce by Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache.

The Spanish-American War marked a new era in American history and brought America back again to to China, for with the possession of the Philippine Islands resulting from that War, we found ourselves a factor in Far Eastern affairs. Since the beginning of the present century, American interests in China have increased year by year and may be expected to continue even at a greater degree with the conclusion of the present War. We are to-day brothers in a common cause, fighting for the rights of democracy. No people are more democratic than are the Chinese and none are more in sympathy with the ideals which have inspired the United States to enter this War than are the people of China. China is already a substantial participant in the War, for she has several tens of thousands of her men in Europe serving needs created by the War. We all of us hope, however, that it may not be long before political conditions in China become so stabilized as to permit of China's becoming a still more active factor in this great struggle for the rights of democracy.

While my work has essentially to do with the encouragement of the extension of American trade in China, yet I would be stupid indeed if I did not appreciate, as do you, the fact that if America would sell her goods in China, the Chinese people must be able to buy these goods, in other words China must find markets for her products if she would be in a position to buy the products of other peoples. In its final analysis, then, International Trade is but barter. The American people appreciate this fact and on that account rejoice in whatever will assist to bring greater prosperity to China. So we want to see China's trade in the United States increase, as that will be to us evidence of China's increasing ability to purchase our goods.

We appreciate still further that good and lasting results in mutual trade between the United States and China to be that of friends and to be based upon an intelligent understanding of the needs of one country by the people of the other. It would be a disgrace indeed to the cause of civilization if international trade led only to international war. So let us Americans and Chinese cultivate feelings of friendship and strive to make for an intelligent understanding of China in America and America in China.

The American Commercial Commission which visited China and the Chinese Commission which later visited the United States did splendid work in this direction. Last year when I toured the United States in the interests of China trade, I was gratified to find that the Chinese Commercial Commissioners had done more for Chinese American trade and China's prestige in the United States than any other single event in the mutual relations between the peoples of the two countries. Everywhere I heard glowing accounts of the splendid impressions made by your commissioners.

You should send a commission of silk men to study American needs in silk. A commission of matting men to study American needs in matting. A commission of tea men to study American needs in tea. You know China gave these products to the world, yet where is China's trade in these products to-day in the outside world? America to-day imports $125,000 worth of raw silk annually, and less than 20% of this amount comes from China. At one time China supplied the United Kingdom with all of its tea, whereas to-day it supplies probably less than 5%. Some years ago China mattings had a big market in the United States, to-day this trade is almost replaced by that of matting made elsewhere. Have these changes been due to inferior qualities of Chinese products? No. China's silks, teas and mattings are in quality as good and probably even better, in fact experts admit they are better than these products produced elsewhere. Where then does the trouble lie? Simply in a lack of knowledge of the peculiar needs of the foreign markets and in marketing methods. America wants her silk so prepared as to be adapted to her big speed looms, and she wants her matting without seams. China teas have been displaced by other teas because of enterprise of other peoples in advertising and marketing methods.

About a year ago Mr. Douty, representing the American silk manufacturers, came to me in New York to discuss the question of interesting Chinese silk men in better methods of preparation of their silk, to better adapt it to the needs of the American high-speeded machine looms. I told him that in my opinion the Chinese silk producers and manufacturers would meet the requirements of the American looms if they were patiently and intelligently shown what these requirements were and instructed as to how they might make their silk fit in with these requirements. In keeping with my suggestion, Mr. Douty got the American silk manufacturers to give him some moving picture films setting forth the methods of preparation of silk in countries which meet the American requirements. These, with other material, he brought to China. In spite of discouraging predictions on the part of many of the foreign silk men in China, Mr. Douty pursued his campaign of education and was gratified with the results, for the silk men not only in South China but also in the Yangtze Valley exhibited a great interest in the subject. Your Chamber should follow up the good work inaugurated by Mr. Douty. You should show that the Chinese can and will change their antiquated methods. You should encourage the development here in Canton of a first class sericultural school. You should send a commission of silk men to America to study the needs

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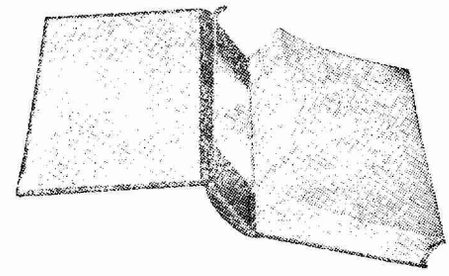

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of the greatest silk importing country in the world, a market which uses annually $125,000,000 worth of raw silk, less than 20% of which comes from China.

Likewise with your matting industry. First ascertain by investigation why the American consumption of Chinese matting has fallen off so lamentably. If it is because the Canton matting manufacturers refuse to make a one piece mat, such as the Japanese make, then send your matting commission to Japan or America to study the needs of the American market and the way to meet those needs, and then instruct your manufacturers likewise, so that a trade which may mean millions of dollars to Canton may again flourish. So should the Chinese merchants investigate the conditions which have robbed their country of what were once big markets abroad.

China's foreign trade should be ten times what it is to-day. It has the advantage of being a cheap producing country selling into high purchasing power countries. America should be China's biggest customer and can well use ten times as much of China's products as it takes to-day. But to get this trade you merchants must get-to-her and learn to know what it is that is necessary to develop China's and Canton's great trade possibilities in the United States. You must not wait for your government to take the initiative in this matter. Your progressive Chamber of Commerce should take the lead in this matter and set an example for the Chambers of Commerce in other parts of China. This sort of public spirited work should engage your organized attention, for it is the sort of work that pays in big dividends.

I am gratified to find the American Consul here so keenly interested in the development of your great city and in the enterprise of your merchants. You may depend upon him to do all that his facilities will permit to assist you in any projects calculated to advance your commercial and industrial interests and to further the trade relations between China and the United States.

I hope that you will also bear in mind that there exists now in the United States two very active China clubs, one the China Club of Seattle and the other the China Commerce Club of California at San Francisco. These organizations are composed of the influential American merchants in these two great western centers of commercial activity. They are striving to make far better, more intelligent, and more extensive relations between the United States and China. They want your cooperation and they wish to cooperate with you.

The Operations of the U. S. Mint Service

THE annual report of the director of the U. S. Mint for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1917, has been put into book form by the Government Printing Office at Washington; the report also includes statistics of the production of the precious metals during the calendar year 1916. There has been an unprecedented demand during the period under review, for coins of the small denominations, the year's coinage having been the greatest in the history of the U. S. Mint. Not far short of a half billion pieces of subsidiary U. S. coinage were minted, in addition to more than seventeen million coins for foreign governments. Among recent improvements in the mechanical operations of coinage has been the installation of an electrical furnace in the Mint at Philadelphia to be used for the melting of mining coinage metal. Mints for coinage are maintained by the U. S. Government at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver; at New York there is an assay office which has a large trade in bars of fine gold and silver; the mints at New Orleans and Carson City have been conducted as assay offices; and assay offices are also located at Seattle, Boise, Helena, Salt Lake City and Deadwood, these being bullion purchasing agencies for the large institutions. Refineries are operated at the New York, Denver and San Francisco institutions.

The value of the gold acquired by the Government at the mints and assay offices during the fiscal year 1917 was $907,962,397.15, the large increase over last year being due principally to the heavy importations of foreign coin; United States gold coin received for recoinage was of the value of $1,906,888.84; transfers of gold between mint service offices totaled $13,832,-622.21, making an aggregate of gold handled by the mint service during the fiscal year 1917 of $923,701,-144.80.

Silver purchased during the fiscal year 1917 totaled 6,161,680.34 fine ounces, costing $4,513,215.19, at an aveage price of 73¼ cents per fine ounce; the silver received and repaid to the depositors thereof in bars bearing the Government stamp totaled 4,610,396.06 fine ounces; the silver deposited by foreign Governments to be worked into coin totaled 811,754.81 fine ounces; the United States silver coin received for recoinage totaled 6,241,240.81 fine ounces, with recoinage value of $8,627,946.34; the Philippine silver coins received for reconiage totaled 149,129.07 fine ounces; the

transfers of silver between mint service offices totaled 1,231,661.15 fine ounces, making an aggregate quantity of silver handled by the mint service during the fiscal year 1917 of 19,205,677.21 fine ounces. The large increase over last year of silver handled was due principally to the extraordinary demand for subsidiary silver coin and to the placing in circulation of the new design subsidiary silver coins.

The United States coinage for the fiscal year 1917 amounted to $25,445,148.68, of which $1,230,040 was gold, $18,263,600 was silver, $3,816,496.70 was nickel, and $2,135,011.98 was bronze. This amount includes $30,040 in $1 gold pieces struck at the Philadelphia Mint for the McKinley Memorial Association, and represents a total of 406,500,972 pieces.

There were also coined at the Philadelphia Mint 5,000 gold pieces for Costa Rica; 589,661 silver pieces for Colombia; 2,000,000 silver and 2,800,000 nickel pieces for Ecuador; 2,500,000 nickel pieces for Salvador; 100,000 silver and 800,000 nickel pieces for Panama; 1,170,000 bronze pieces for Nicaragua; 510,000 gold planchets and 600,449 silver planchets for Peru. The mint at San Francisco coined for the Philippine Islands 1,594,203 silver, 1,600,000 nickel, and 4,500,000 bronze pieces, a total of 18,769,313 pieces.

The seigniorage on United States coinage executed totaled $10,478,643.24, of which $5,406,158.51 was subsidiary silver coins and $5,072,484.73 was on minor coins.

On June 30, 1917, the estimated stock of domestic coin in the United States was $2,308,584,535, of which $1,541,481,585 was gold, $568,270,061 was silver dollars, and $198,832,889 was subsidiary silver coin.

The stock of gold bullion in the mints and assay offices on the same date was valued at $1,550,357,982.76, an increase over last year of $745,891,805.06, and the stock of silver bullion was 10,054,416.81 fine ounces, a decrease over last year of 780,757.07 fine ounces.

The production of the precious metals in the United States during the calendar year 1916 was as follows: Gold, $92,590,300, and silver, 74,414,802 fine ounces.

The amount of gold consumed in the industrial arts during the calendar years 1916 was $51,061,187, of which $41,120,149 was new material. Silver consumed amounted to 32,103,507 fine ounces, of which 22,204,261 fine ounces was new material.

The net export of United States gold coin for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1917, was $124,413,527.

The total of estimates for the mint service for the fiscal year 1919, including the office of the Director in Washington, is $1,663,340, which compares with estimates of $1,261,240 for the fiscal year 1918 and appropriations for the latter year of $1,215,080.

Bookkeeping Becomes Universal

Whoever sees, or imagines that he sees, an expression of notable seriousness and anxiety on the faces of all his neighbors should not ascribe it wholly to the ever-present thoughts of war that are in every mind these days, or to the fret and worry that all are feeling over the actuality of scarce fuel and the menace of insufficient food. In addition there rested upon all, or next to all, either the certainty that an income tax blank had to be filled out before February ended—and February

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is such a short month!—or the fear that a supposed immunity from that task is an illusion, to be punished later by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Almost everybody, therefore, is giving a lot of attention to this unpleasant subject, and the result, or one of the results, is an income tax face almost as distinctive and far more pervasive than was the automobile face in the unforgotten era when nothing was known about what a car was going to do next except that it would be something to cause rage or terror.

The income tax excites both of these emotions. Perhaps the law under which it is collected and the blanks on which it must be computed are no more complex than was necessitated by the Government's yearn for money and its determination to make tax-dodging a close approach to impossible. But surely a form that devotes the greater part of its broad expanse to explanation of the remainder, and has to have the explanation itself explained by means of questions and answers that take up more than a full newspaper page in fine print, is not a thing to cast anything except gloom over a population the majority of whose members have not been accustomed to keep accounts otherwise than in their heads, and not very accurate accounts even there.

The wide extension of the bookkeeping habit, however, will have excellent effects, it being just as judicious for the individual to strike an occasional balance as for firms or corporations to do so.—*New York Times.*

Commercial and Financial Notes

The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will inaugurate a regular service to Europe, commencing early next month, when the s.s. *Luzon Maru* will sail from Kobe.

The populace of Japan is greatly concerned over the rapidly increasing price of rice. At the close of the market in Tokio March 1 the price per *koku* stood at Yen 26.10, which has almost no parallel in the history of the rice trade.

In order to secure the rails required to keep the main arteries of traffic in good condition, it was decided at a meeting of the Canadian Railway War Board, held in Montreal recently, to petition the Government to take up the metal on lines that are not vital. This work will entail the removal of 1,500 to 2,000 miles of rails.

The Japanese To-A (East Asia) Tobacco Co. has under construction at Haikuangssu (Tientsin), near where the Japanese barracks are located, an extensive tobacco factory. When the new plant is completed, tobacco leaf is to be obtained from Shantung. The Company hopes that the tobacco plant will be cultivated along the Shantung Railway.

The two privately-owned Russian electric plants at Harbin are being purchased by a Japanese capitalist who will form a joint stock company for their control. The Michkov plant was sold for Yen 355,000 and "Energia" for Yen 190,000. The chief Japanese shareholder is the Oriental Colonization Company, and the old owners and several other Russians hold some of the stock.

A feature of the National Foreign Trade Convention held by the American National Foreign Trade Council at Cincinnati, Ohio, February 7, 8 and 9, was an exhibition of samples of merchandise collected from all parts of the world showing the character of merchandise sold in foreign markets by practically every European country. The collection belongs to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington, D. C.

In Italy government regulations provide that all motor spirit belonging to the government shall be dyed a pink color, the object being to detect cases where private parties have been securing petrol through the connivance of Government employees. This Italian idea is somewhat similar to that employed in Russia where all methylated alcohol must be colored so as to distinguish it from vodka. Previous to this regulation having been put in force many deaths had been caused among the Russian peasant class to whom unscrupulous shopkeepers had sold wood alcohol, passing it off as the genuine article.

The Japanese Cotton Spinning Union is said to be deeply concerned about the fate of a proposition now on the tapis before the Chinese Customs Tariff Revision Committee to levy 10% *ad valorem* on the appraised mean values of goods for the three years preceding the outbreak of the war. The Japanese paper at Dairen says that in such event the duties on cotton yarn would be raised by about 60% and those on cotton cloth by about 100%, and moreover, as no line is yet drawn betweed coarse and fine goods, the blow would fall all the harder on the Japanese exporters, who deal mostly in coarse goods.

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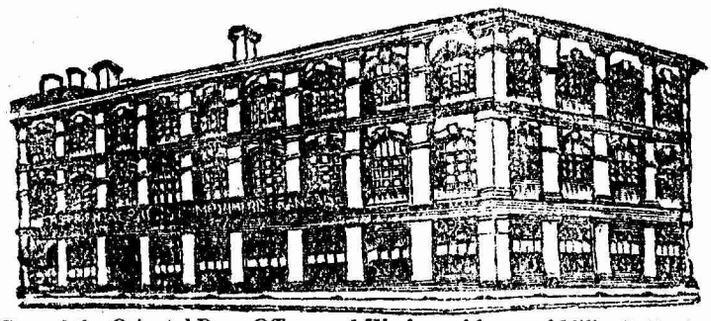

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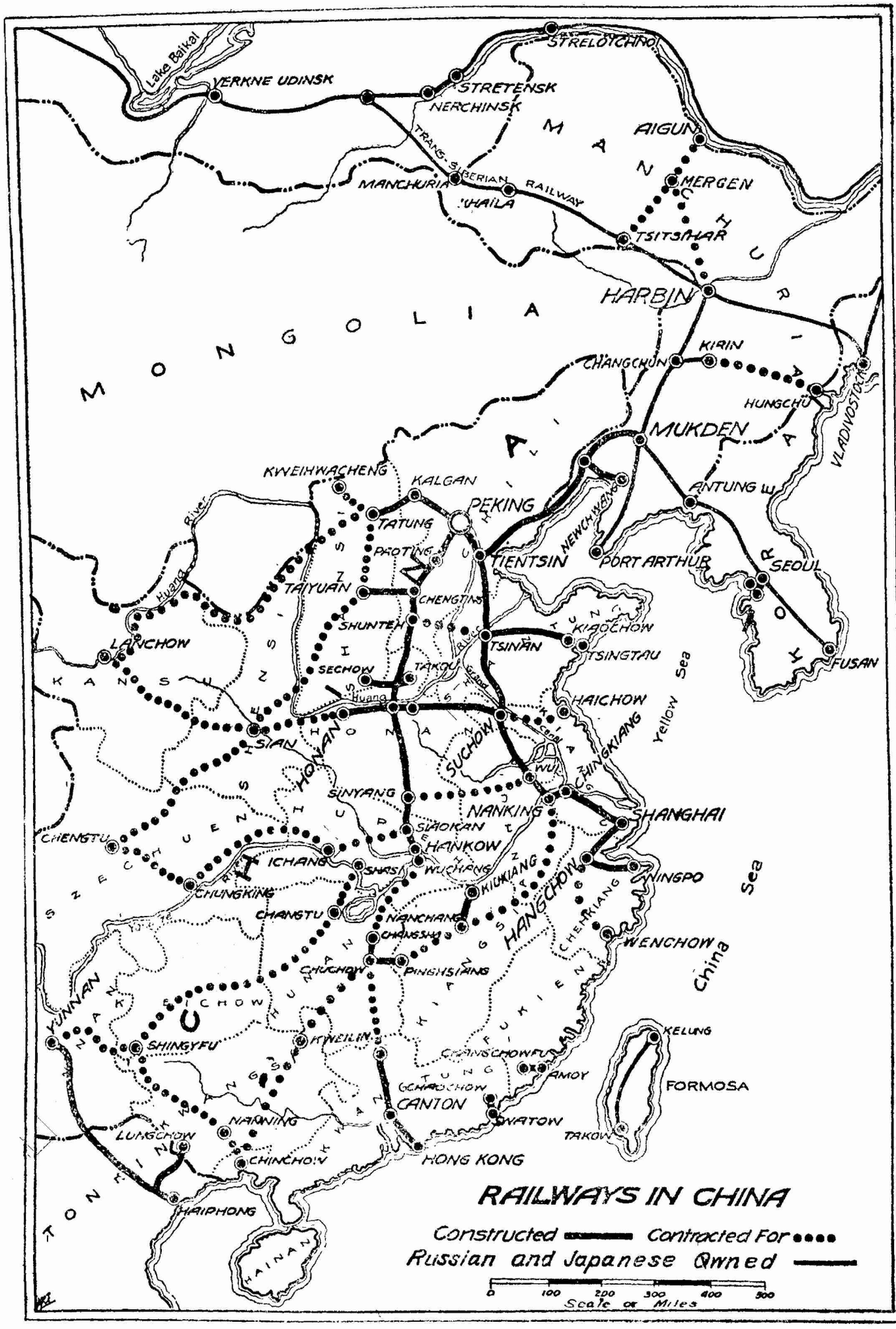

This map is reproduced from *Asia Magazine*

China Has 6,467 Miles of Railway Lines and Needs 50,000 Miles More.

China, including Mongolia, Manchuria, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet, has a territory of approximately four million square miles, or about a million more square miles than the United States, exclusive of Alaska and Island Possessions. Inside the boundaries of China live approximately four hundred million people, or about four times the population of America. America has about 300,000 miles of railroad, or about 26.41 miles for each ten thousand of population. China has 6,467 miles of railway, or about three thousand miles less than the United States had in 1850. The present means of transportation in China outside of the comparatively few miles of railways, is by canal, coastwise and river steamer, camel caravans, and the labor of human beings. The cost of transporting merchandise in China is about ten cents (Gold) per ton mile, while the cost of transporting merchandise in America under modern railroad conditions is about $.0069 cents per ton mile.

There are immense provinces in China as yet untouched by modern methods of transportation. These provinces are the most fertile in the world from the standpoint of agricultural production and they contain mineral products of untold wealth and quantity. In spite of this wealth, the population of these provinces is scarcely ever above the hunger line, because of the impossibility of transporting merchandise to the markets of the world. Coal at many of the native mines in China may be purchased for fifty cents a ton, while a few hundred miles away people freeze to death every winter because they can not afford to pay from $25 to $40 a ton for coal, the high cost all being caused by the difficulties of transportation. The average daily wage in the interior of China is about ten cents a day. This is caused by the fact that China's great wealth of labor, owing to the impossibility of transporting the products of this labor to other markets, fairly eats itself up.

China's greatest material need is modern means of transportation. Railway engineers have estimated that 50,000 miles of railways may be built and profitably operated in China in the next few years. The cost of constructing railroads in China is slightly lower than the cost of construction in other parts of the world owing to the unlimited supply of human labor in China. It has been estimated that $125,000 (Chinese currency) a mile is a liberal figure for railroad construction in China, and this includes the purchase of land and the unusual amount of bridge building that China's numerous streams and canals necessitate.

China's 6,467 miles of railways are in most cases profitably and efficiently operated, when it is considered that China has known modern railroad operation not longer than a quarter of a century. The directors and managers of the Chinese Government railroads are foreign educated and in general understand their business. Chinese railway trains of course do not compare in comforts to the elegantly fitted trans-continental trains of America or Europe, but they do compare favorably with railway equipment in America and Europe of a few years ago. The roadbeds of the railways of China in general are of better construction than the average roadbeds of many American roads.

American capital and engineering enterprise with its railway systems now practically completed, and under government control and operation, will in the next few years turn to other fields to develop. China offers the best possible field for foreign enterprise in railway construction. The labor is here in unlimited quantities and the materials of iron, steel and coal, but await the coming of capital and transportation for development. This is as true of electrically-operated roads, as it is true of steam-operated roads.

America and Europe for dozens of years have spent millions in treasure in China in missionary, educational and philanthropic work. Of what value is this work of education, when there is no means of applying the educated product? China can not develop unless she is given means for development. The internal political troubles of China can largely be traced back to lack of understanding on the part of the various sections of the country with one another and with the outside world. This is due to lack of internal transportation and communication. There is room in China for the greatest measure of development on the part of every foreign nation. China welcomes foreign capital and enterprise in every field of endeavor, but her greatest present need is more railroads.

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The U. S. National debt, January 1, 1918, was $5,615,000,000. This seems a gloomy situation in view of the fact that the sum is five times the National debt at the beginning of the war and estimated to be only one-third of what it will be at the close of the year. But while it represents a per capita debt of $51, it is only one-half per cent of the estimated National wealth. Another cheering thought is that actual National disbursements up to January 1 for the first half of the fiscal year, have fallen far below estimates. Bankruptcy for the American nation is hardly worth speculating about. With smaller resources and National wealth, other warring nations manage to stagger along with much greater burdens. The debt of the United States is only about one-fourth of that of either Great Britain, France, Russia or Germany. The debts of the Allies are about $34,000,000,000, or 14 per cent of their combined estimated national wealth. The Teutonic allies owe about $40,000,000,000, or 28 per cent of their estimated wealth.

04-064

The Share Market

RUBBERS Official only	Closing Quotations, Week End. 1st.	Last Quotation, Fri. March 8th.	Business Done in Shares During Week		
			High	Low	Net Chg.
Alma	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.25	
Batu Anam	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	

Banks, Industrials, Ins., Cottons Land, Etc.

Langkat	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	
Chinese Eng & Ming Co.	9.00	9.25	9.25	9.25	
Esoo Cotton (ard)	160	170	170	170	
Yangtszepoo (ard)	6.90	7.55	7.55	7.55	
Kung Yik	14.25	15.00	15.00	14.25	
Oriental Cotton	45.00	43.50	43.50	43.50	
Culty's Dairy	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	
Telephone	76.75	77.00	77.00	77.00	
Shanghai Dock	87.00	86.50	86.50	86.50	
Shanghai Land	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	

Exchange

Bar Silver		42½	42½	42½	
T. T. on London	4/2½	4/3½	4/3½	4/3	
Sov. Bnk. Buy. Rt.	4.75	4.71	4.71	4.71	
Gold $ Bnk. Buy. Rt.	96.15	95.23	96.25	95.23	
Mexican	7.19	72.1	72.1	71.9	
Native Int.	—	20	05	02	

London Rubber Quotations

Spot	2/½	2/5½			
Forward	2/6¼	2/6¼			
Tendency	Dearer	Quiet			

Date	Langkat Oil Output	Tons.
February total		1625
Week ended	March 3rd.,	397

Closing of Transfer Books & Dividends

Share	Period	Dividend
S. & H. Wharf	March 2 to March 9	Tls. 4.00
New Eng. & S. H. Wks.	,, 7 — ,, 12	2.00
Shanghai Land	,, 6 — ,, 14	3.00
Langkats	,, 19 — ,, 21	—

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At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: C. J. Serrings, Tientsin; T. Hirota, Kobe; L. Harada, Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Cutforth, Shanghai; O. F. Ford, Portland; A. B. Fisher, Canada; W. Ehrharett; F. C. Hitchcock; R. C. Pierce, Peking; A. Salvesen; S. C. Varfolomelff, Hangow; Mr. and Mrs. Topas; F. L. Lownds; Q. Gregory, Tientsin; J. B. Bobbitt, Tsingtau; F. L. Kallon, Tsingtau; G. F. Petrel, Tsingtau; H. G. Ziemnerman, Tsingtau; Count Filipin Hasser, Tsingtau; A. H. Donecker, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. G. Creem; P. Carlton; J. Sorensen, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hall, New York; F. N. Doubleday, New York; D. D. L. McGrew, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Kleinhaus; C. J. Coautzaki; Mr. and Mrs. Serch; Capt S. C. Fitz Hugh; L. M. Taplin; Mr. and Mrs. G. Williams, Ceylon; S. J. Fuller, Washington; R. Nepuler, Paris; Mme N. S. Kaplan, Paris; Th. Ball, U. S. A.; C. C. Bunker, Chicago; C. W. Reich, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Finch, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Rathvan, Peking; V. Frazer, Yokohama; H. M. Bastivick.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: L. Cantamine, Peking; J. V. Wellies de Poer, Hongkong; R. J. Stephens, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. McCallum, Miss V. McCallum, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Quarthy and 2 children, Yokohama; Miss Wheatstone; Mrs. O. Gilbreath; R. P. Lowe, Nanking; F. J. Harrison; Mannier; T. J. Ford Moran; G. S. Jensen; Th Diedrickson, Foochow; S. H. Clarke, Hankow; F. G. Harrison; F. H. Williams, Peking; Dorizons; Zawiatin; Mr. and Mrs. Yandynsky, Tsingtau; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Brown, Tientsin; H. C. S. J. Yates; H. W. Dean, Local; A. E. Blake, London; F. B. Marchsll, Amoy; J. Hazon, Colombo; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Barby and child, Hongkong; H. E. Gilmore, Hongkong; J. C. Fryer, Vancouver; Mrs. J. Chard, Manila; A. Boder, Hongkong; Santamaria, San Francisco; Parllet; Capt. W. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Pitt and 2 children, Hongkong; Mrs. S. Sonkin, Hankow; L. Laniado; Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Desbien, New York; Mrs. S. E. Bray, San Francisco; L. Getz, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: A. Compton; Mr. and Mrs. Che; S. Larsen; Mrs. Chernusabo; Mrs. Arnold Jones; G. R. Krettingland; K. Z. Ohtu; P. Volohonetzky; F. Campbell, Chingkiang; A. J. Smith, Hongkong; Mrs. F. J. Webster, Cleveland; Mrs. J. T. Holster, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Vida, Hongkong; Miss Helen Baldwin; Capt. Geo. T. Vrayer; Mrs. A. O. Malombra; P. H. Everhort, Hongkong; Mrs. D. Christee, Hongkong.

The U. S. Federal Reserve Banking System

Money and Banking, by Thom John Holdsworth, Ph. D., Dean of the School of Economics and Professor Finance of and Economics, University of Pittsburg. New York and London: D. Appleton & Co. Shanghai: Chinese American Publishiug Co. Mex. 3.75.

ALTHOUGH this work is primarily intended to serve as a text-book for students beginning the study of money and banking in colleges and universities it is a most valuable handbook for the merchant and banker. Many excellent books covering pretty much the same ground have been issued during the past decade but none better than this one by Professor Holdsworth; and this second edition (the first having been issued in 1914) has the advantage over other works of bringing the subject quite up to date. The present volume is particularly valuable because of the explicit outline which it contains of the function and operations of the United States Federal Reserve banking system. It will be remembered that only several weeks ago it was announced that the Bank of Japan had entered into close relationship with the U. S. Federal Reserve banks and the chairman of the Hongkong Bank at the annual meeting last week mentioned that the Bank of England also had a close working arrangement with the Federal Reserve banks.

Although the main body of the book under review is worthy of the closest perusal, giving as it does a lucid account of the history and operations of banking institutions, not only in America but throughout the world, we will confine ourselves mainly to giving the reader an idea of what the Federal Reserve system really is, based upon the information contained in Professor Holdsworth's work.

The main object of the creation of the Federal Reserve banks has been that of providing greater elasticity in America's currency, the lack of which has been one of the main defects of the system of National banks which was instituted during the Civil War, the object at that time being to provide the Government with funds which they were sadly in need of. The Federal Reserve Act provides for the division of the United States into from eight to twelve districts,

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each of which is to have a Federal Reserve bank with a capital of not less than $4,000,000. Every national bank must subscribe to the Federal bank in its district an amount equal to 6% of its own capital and surplus. The capital stock of each Reserve bank may be increased as member banks increase their capital or as additional banks become members; and it may also be decreased when the opposite conditions prevail. It is also to be remembered that State banks may become members of the Reserve system by complying with certain conditions.

Each Federal Reserve bank is conducted under the supervision and control of a board of nine directors holding office for three years and divided into three classes. The Act also creates a Federal Reserve Board of seven members, two of whom must be respectively the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency, and the President in appointing the other five members (not more than one from each district) must have due regard to a fair representation of the different commercial, industrial and geographical divisions of the country. The Board is empowered to levy semi-annually upon the Federal Reserve banks an assessment sufficient to pay its expenses. The Board supervises the open market operations of the Reserve banks, granting or withholding consent to their establishing foreign branches and agencies; it has the power of defining the character of the paper eligible for rediscount at the Reserve banks and of fixing the charges they may collect on items cleared through the Reserve banks.

A Federal Advisory Council composed of one representative of each Reserve bank meets at Washington four times a year or oftener to confer on general business conditions, to make recommendations in regard to discount rates, note issues, and many other matters. The funds of the Reserve banks come from three sources: subscriptions of member banks, deposits of member banks, and government deposits. The Reserve system is designed through its rediscount operations not to provide capital or facilities for investment purposes but to liquefy and equalize the supply of funds employed in commercial, industrial and agricultural operations. To supply funds for long time investments is the function of finance, not of commercial banking. When the Reserve system was established it was assumed that the principal avenue to the employment of the funds of Federal Reserve banks would be discounting for member banks, but because of the large volume of funds released by the reduction in reserve requirements and the continued plethora of money due, in part, to the numerous importations of gold, there has been comparatively slight demand for rediscounts at the Reserve banks.

The Reserve banks have been established not merely to meet emergencies or crises but their purpose is regulation in ordinary times as well as to give protection in extraordinary times; one of their functions is to influence the money market for the public betterment, and to do this the Reserve banks will engage actively in general banking business.

One of the principal features which the Federal Reserve Act has introduced into the banking business of America is the development of bankers' acceptances. Although the use of this form of paper has been practically world-wide, prior to the passing of the Act National banks were not permitted to make acceptances. Originally, Reserve banks were confined to foreign acceptances, but since September 7, 1916, domestic acceptances may also be dealt in. It is expected that the system of domestic acceptances will become an important factor in equalizing discount and interest rates and that it will prove of especial value during crop-moving seasons.

The foreign operations of American banks have also been facilitated by the Act, which authorizes any bank with a capital of one million dollars to establish branches in foreign countries and to act as the fiscal agent of the Government.

Although none of the existing forms of paper money were changed by the Reserve Act, the indications are that as time goes on the National bank-notes in existence will be retired and replaced by the two new kinds of currency which have been produced, namely the Federal Reserve notes based upon prime short time commercial paper, and Federal Reserve bank-notes protected by Government bonds. On the first of March, 1917, there were Federal Reserve notes to the value of $337,084,220 and Federal Reserve bank-notes for $11,357,995; of National bank-notes there were $700,485,787. The Act specifies that the National bank notes are to be retired within twenty years, but Professor Holdsworth is of the opinion that the process of retirement will be very slow, and that the outstanding National bank notes cannot be retired within the time prescribed.

One of the first steps taken by the Federal Reserve Board in the exercise of its functions as a clearing house for Federal Reserve banks was to establish a Gold Settlement Fund for the weekly settlement of

balances arising out of transactions among these banks, operated under the direction of the Reserve Board with the cooperation of the Treasury department. It is felt that in the United States a much larger centralized gold fund is necessary than in England, among the reasons given by Professor Holdsworth being the lack of general confidence in America owing to breakdowns in the past.

The Federal Reserve System has not yet been tested out in a real crisis, and its sponsers and well-wishers contemplate successive changes in, and additions to, the legislation governing it. Professor Holdsworth points out that real elasticity has not yet been obtained, among the reasons given being that the Federal Reserve System is based upon the banking theory rather than the currency theory. The issue of Federal Reserve notes has in fact drifted away from the manifest intention of the Act. The law contemplated their issue upon commercial paper only, but soon after the inauguration of the system the Reserve Board approved and the Reserve banks followed the policy of issuing Federal reserve notes indirectly for gold.

G. W. M.

In the United States Court for China

Recent Filings

February 28, Cause No. 631, U. S. vs. Woodward, receipt for fine and costs ($519.65 gold).

March 2, Cause No. 530, In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased; proof of publication of Notice to Creditors; supplemental account of Administrator; petition for approval and distribution.

" 2, Cause No. 640, U. S. vs. Richard P. Bowles, information for vagrancy.

" 4, Cause No. 641, U. S. vs. John Doe, information, warrant.

" 4, Cause No. 582, In re Last Will and Testament of Elliot H. Thompson, deceased; executor's final account and petition.

" 4, Cause No. 627, Estate of Emma B. Thompson, deceased; inventory, oath of administratrix and bond.

" 5, Cause No. 642, Finkelstein vs. The Barkley & Co. Inc.; petition, summons issued.

" 6, Cause No. 626, Estate of Clyde Goodrich, deceased; proof of publication.

" 6, Cause No. 629, Estate of G. F. De Vol, deceased; proof of publication.

" 6, Cause No. 643, Heimann vs. The Barkley Co. Inc.; petition, summons issued.

" 6, For Consular Court, District of Shanghai; Estate of Beverly T. Davis, deceased; order authorising payment of claims and distribution after due proof of publication.

" 6, Consular Court, District of Chungking; report of estates pending.

" 6, Special Proceeding No. 116, In re Guardianship of Roach Minors; Guardians' annual account.

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Holdsworth: Money and Banking: New revised 1917-18 edition	Mex. $3.75
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March 7, Cause No. 530, In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased, order.

" 8, For Consular Court District of Shanghai; Estate of J. W. Hunt; deceased, order authorizing payment of claims, approval of final account and distribution.

" 8, Cause No, 618, Estate of James E. Gibson, deceased; Widow's release of dower.

Hearings

March 2, Cause No. 640, U. S. vs. Bowles, vagrancy; accused found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment for three months and one day in Bilibid Prison and transferred there by U. S. Army transport *Warren*, March 5.

" 4, Cause No. 482, Last Will and Testament of Elliot H. Thomson, deceased; hearing on final account and petition for distribution; ordered.

" 7, Cause No. 530, In re Estate of Laura Brown, deceased; hearing on petition, final account approved and partial distribution ordered.

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS

(As revised to March 1, 1918.)

1. *Upon Credentials.* Any person who has been regularly admitted to practice in the Federal Supreme Court or the highest Court of any American State, Territory or possession, and who produces a certificate of such admission together with satisfactory testimonials of good moral character and of professional standing, may be admitted to practice in American Courts in China upon such credentials; but the Judge of the United States Court for China may in his discretion direct or conduct a further test.

2. *Upon Examination.* Any citizen of, or person owing allegiance to, the United States, twenty-one years of age, and of good moral character, who shall have pursued the study of law for at least two years in a law school, or under the direction of an attorney, of approved standing, may be admitted to practice in said Courts upon examination showing him to be qualified in character, knowledge and ability to pursue the profession of law.

3 *Foreign Practitioners.* Any practitioner of a nation whose local courts extend the same privilege to members of the bar of said American courts may, upon the certificate of an official of said nation vested with judicial authority, be permitted to practice in said American Courts by courtesy.

4. *Application.* Regular admission to practice shall be granted only upon written application, filed with the Clerk of the United States Court for China, in which the applicant shall state under oath, his name, age, citizenship, and residence, place where and dates between which he studied law; and which shall be accompanied by testimonials of character and by a filing fee of $10. U. S. currency. If the application shall be for admission as an attorney originally admitted in another court, it shall also state the name of such court, the date of admission thereto and where and between what dates the applicant practiced law. If the application shall be for original admission to practice it shall state in what law school or with what attorney the applicant studied law and what law books he has read.

5. *Examining Committee.* All applications will be referred to an Examining Committee appointed by the Judge of the United States Court for China and consisting of at least three members of the Bar, who shall proceed to examine the applicant, or his credentials, as above provided and report in writing.

6. *Oath and Enrollment.* If the report shall be favorable, or, if the applicant shall be admitted *non obstante*, he shall thereupon take the following oath:

> "I solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, and that I will demean myself as an attorney and counselor of this court up-rightly and according to law."

He shall also inscribe his name on the roll of attorneys.

7. *Certificate.* Upon payment of an additional fee of $5 U. S. currency, the said Clerk shall issue a certificate of such admission; but no such fee shall be required of one who presents a certificate of his admission from some other Court.

8. *Effect.* Admission to practice in the United States Court for China shall entitle the applicant to practice in all American Consular Courts in China; but nothing herein shall prevent a party from appearing in his own behalf in any of said courts nor from being represented by a duly authorized agent in said Consular Courts.

Promulgated, as revised, under the authority conferred by Section 5 of the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906, 34 U. S. Statutes at Large Pt. I, Chapter 3934, this first day of March, 1918.

CHARLES S. LOBINGIER,
Judge.

Attest:
PAUL MCRAE,
Acting Clerk.

MANILA BOYS' REFORMATORY MADE AVAILABLE FOR CHINA JUVENILE DELINQUENTS UNDER AMERICAN JURISDICTION.

February 21, 1918.

Sir:— I am enclosing herewith a copy of the sentence in the case of Shanghai juvenile prisoner Theodore Tapia, who is now being transferred to the City Boys' Reformatory this date, for confinement, your attention being respectfully invited to the last paragraph of the aforementioned sentence in which the undersigned is named probation officer. For the purpose of making an intelligent report relative to the conduct of this prisoner to the proper authorities at Shanghai, I have to request that I be kept informed from time to time—say, every first of each month—of the conduct and behavior of this prisoner at the Reformatory.

The sentence of this prisoner expires on February 19, 1921, unless released at an earlier date by order of competent authorities.

Very respectfully,
W. H. DADE,
Director of Prisons.

The Superintendent,
City Boys' Reformatory,
Manila.

Incl.

Copy for the Honorable Judge, United Statse Court for China,
Shanghai.